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ANGUS HOLDEN,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD.

Nov. 1878 *to Nov.* 1881.

ALBERT SACHS, BRADFORD.

HISTORICAL NOTES

ON THE

BRADFORD CORPORATION,

WITH

RECORDS OF THE
LIGHTING AND WATCHING COMMISSIONERS AND
BOARD OF HIGHWAY SURVEYORS.

By WILLIAM CUDWORTH,
Author of "Round About Bradford."

BRADFORD:
PUBLISHED BY THOMAS BREAR, KIRKGATE.
1881.
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THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR TO

ANGUS HOLDEN, Esq.,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

AS A TRIBUTE OF REGARD FOR HIS STERLING QUALITIES

AS A

TRUE YORKSHIRE GENTLEMAN.

PREFACE.

The publication of this volume seemed to be called for because the matter which it contains has not hitherto been accessible in a permanent form. Bradford has passed through such marvellous stages of development that the history of its governing body is of great importance; hence my desire to place the main outlines of that history upon record.

In no sense, however, can this effort be regarded as exhaustive; the endeavour has been to present an epitome of corporate work rather than an elaborated history. The information I am enabled to give has been compiled from various sources. The books of the Corporation, comprising the early records handed over by the Lighting and Watching Commissioners and the Board of Highway Surveyors, have been placed at my disposal by Mr. McGowen, the Town Clerk. The Municipal Year Book, originated and for some years compiled by the late Alderman Joseph Farrar, has supplied some information, and I have had the privilege of making use of Corporation documents left by him. It may be that in dealing with so many facts and figures inaccuracies have crept in, but no pains have been spared to avoid them. I may add, that in order to preserve some degree of continuity where it appeared desirable to conclude the narrative of any particular event, it has been necessary to depart occasionally from strict chronological arrangement.

Having a high regard for men who have assisted in raising Bradford from a place of comparative insignificance to its present high position among the municipal towns of

England, I have added brief notices of many who have been especially associated with the public bodies referred to in these "Notes." In numerous cases I have been successful in securing portraits, and I should have been glad if the collection were even more complete.

In every instance the artistic work has been done by Bradford artists. To Messrs. Appleton & Co. and Mr. A. Sachs, of Bradford, I am indebted for the photographic portraits of Mayors which embellish the volume, and which have been excellently reproduced by the Woodburytype process; Mr. John Sowden, the late Mr. Regester, Mr. Arthur North, Mr. McArthur, Mr. John Thornton, and Mr. T. T. Empsall, junior, have supplied the sketches for the electrotype illustrations; and I am indebted to Mr. William Scruton for two interesting views. Mr. Abraham Holroyd, of Eldwick, voluntarily offered me the use of the woodcut depicting Bradford as it was, and the steel plate showing the town as it now is; and these I thankfully accepted. For permission to reproduce the beautiful plan showing the area covered by the waterworks scheme of the Corporation I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. R. Binnie, C.E., and of other corporate officials.

Mr. W. G. Hird, of Bradford, kindly undertook the difficult work of indexing the many items contained in the volume; and in its completed form the Author trusts that it may be found a not unimportant contribution to the history of his native town.

October, 1881.

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HISTORICAL NOTES.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the compilation of the earlier portion of the following records, the author has been indebted almost entirely to the information contained in the manuscript volumes preserved at the Bradford Parish Church. Valuable as these records undoubtedly are, the merest scraps of information, with no regard to continuity, are all that are obtainable from them, a circumstance the more marked when placed in contrast with the voluminous records of the present day. In one volume, commenced in the year 1687 and concluded in 1825, the proceedings of the overseers of the poor are mixed up with minutes referring to Church matters, instructions to the two surveyors of the town, and entries of the appointment of constables. Even from the meagre debtor and creditor accounts which the overseers or the highway surveyors of the past vouchsafed to their constituents, and with which it would appear they were satisfied, we are able, however, to draw comparisons invaluable for reference, and the information is such as cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Coming forward to the beginning of the present century, a more ample supply of material is available in the records commenced by the Lighting and Watching Commissioners, instituted by the Act of 1803; and in the year 1843 the Board of Highway Surveyors, appointed under the Highway Act of 1835, came into existence, thus supplanting the two surveyors elected yearly by the vestry. From the year 1847, the period of incorporation, the material at hand is of course ample, but for obvious reasons we have culled only those items which presented features of interest.

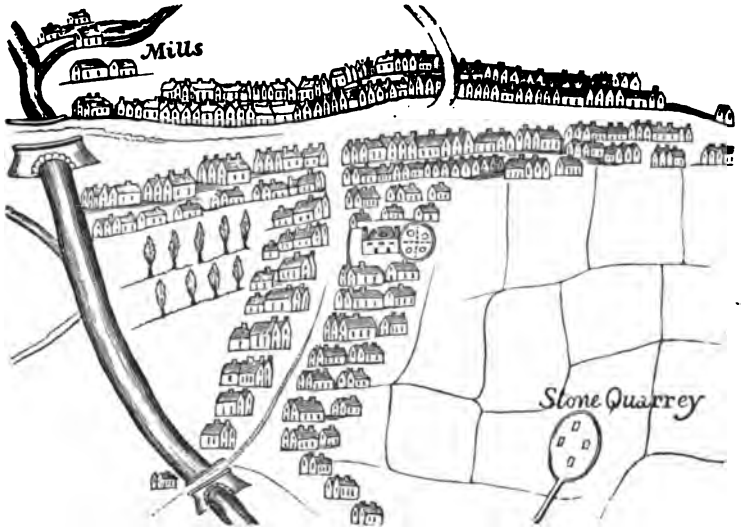
Many of the entries even in the Corporation books refer to matters of detail not here alluded to. Other references are often so slight that they but give the cue to events of more general interest, and in such cases we have made up the deficiency from other sources. The documents left by both the Commissioners and Highway Surveyors are now invaluable to their successors, the Corporation, containing, as they do, a record of the periods when various streets were "declared," *i.e.*, taken in hand by the authorities, and maintained as public highways. The books preserved at the Parish Church and the Town Hall are in excellent keeping, but it is to be regretted that the documents at the latter place are unclassified. With all deference to this method of treating past records of the town, we cannot refrain from suggesting that the cumbrous mass of documentary material should undergo a thorough overhauling, and that a complete classification be made of those books and documents which are worthy of preservation.

In dealing with the period embraced in the century preceding the election of the Commissioners in 1803, we are almost by the force of circumstances obliged to notice matters not strictly appertaining to the management of the highways, if indeed the term "management" be not a misnomer, where so little was attempted by the town's authorities, and everybody did pretty much as they pleased. The vestry was the ruling authority, and was chary of spending money, being generally disposed towards the principle which has, since its day, been regarded as "economy," namely, expending as little as possible upon whatever object.

The first complete entry upon poor's account, for the year 1688, refers to the accounts of William Dixon, one of the overseers for the "west end of Bradford," and of William Webster, overseer for the "east end," or Kirkgate and Barkerend, showing that for the west end the contributions towards the maintenance of the poor amounted to £118 9s. 2d., and for the east end to £78 10s. 6d., or a total of £196 19s. 8d. The above accounts were examined and passed in vestry meeting by Thos. Ledgard, Abm.

Balme, David Parkinson, James Denham, Matthew Stead, Thos. Walker, and Thos. Hodgson.

With little variation the same form of account appears year by year, except that some overseers were more exact than others in explaining items comprising the "sundries." Thus: Thos. Hodgson returns "By loss for Will. Rawson coalmine being unpaid, £01 02s. 0d.; Henry Hoppey,* for poor's rents; by Jeremy Bower being oversessed, £00 01s. 6d.;" "received of Rich. Shepherd, one year's rent of the Black Abbey land," &c.



Failing any existing description of the appearance of Bradford about this period, the accompanying block plan of

* The Henry Hoppey referred to was usher at the Free Grammar School adjoining the Parish Church, and for many years kept the churchwardens' accounts, which are most ample in detail, but which supply no information in regard to the subject with which we are concerned. He resided at the house which formerly stood at the end of Broadstones. The bridge near to his house was known as Hoppey Bridge for long afterwards. After thirty-seven years' faithful service as usher he resigned in 1707, and was presented by the governors of the school with a gratuity of £5, "in testimony of his having for so many years acquitted and behaved himself in his office."

the town may be introduced. It was taken from the original plan drawn in 1700, now in the possession of Edward Hailstone, Esq., of Walton Hall, and was introduced into the "History of Bradford" by Mr. John James, who had no doubt of its accuracy, as it accorded, in a great measure, with a view of the town taken about the same period by Mr. Warburton, Somerset Herald, which is now in the British Museum. The streets shown are Kirkgate, Ivegate, Westgate, and Silsbridge Lane, and in addition there were a few scattered houses in Goodman's-end and Barkerend.

In 1714, a memorandum was made by the vestry, which suggests the existence of some attempt at the suppression of street begging and systematic distribution of alms, as it proceeds as follows:—

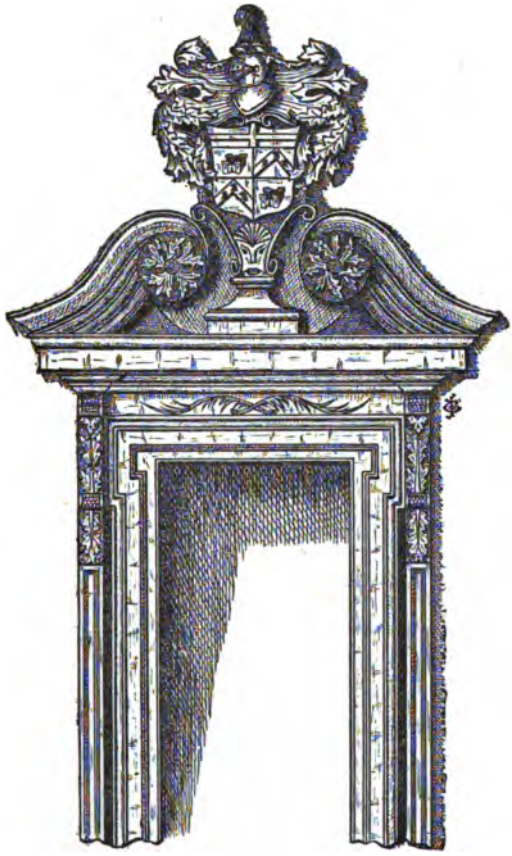
> We do order and agree that none of the poor persons in this town shall, for the future, be relieved by us or any other of the inhabitants of this town, at our or their respective houses, by way of alms. But that in lieu thereof a month's additional poor assess shall from henceforth be annually collected in this town by the Overseers of the Poor for the time being, whereof one twenty-sixth part shall, every fortnight, be bestowed in oat-bread, to be by such overseers distributed every other Sunday, or Lord's Day, at the Parish Church of Bradford, immediately after divine service and sermon there in the morning, to and amongst such poor persons of this town as shall resort to the said church on those days to hear divine service there, or being impotent and unfit to repair to the said church shall send some other person thither on his, her, or their behalf.

The autographs to this memorandum comprise those of many of the influential residents of the town at that period, viz.:—

Wm. Rawson.	Robt. Stansfield.
Wm. Swaine.	Rich. Richardson.
Abm. Swaine.	Jos. Gargrave.
John Bower.	Rich. Thompson.
Jno. Stockdale.	Francis Roades.
Matt. Stead.	Sam. Hemingway.
Thos. Walker.	John Northrop.
Will. Mortimer.	Joseph Holmes.

The William Rawson named above was an attorney and general trader, and was a man of considerable note. He

contracted with the Postmaster-General during Queen Anne's time for the delivery of all letters between London and Tadcaster, and also to Settle and some other northern towns. He was also a lessee of market tolls, farms, coal mines, or anything likely to be profitable, and had the management of



the Bradford taxes. He rebuilt the Manor Hall, in 1705, upon the site of an old residence called Bradford Hall, which was erected by his predecessors in Henry the Seventh's time, and which was described as a "fair place." The Manor Hall, which in its turn has been superseded by the present

magnificent covered Market, was an imposing structure, and considerable expense had been laid out by the owners in interior decorations. The wall paintings generally were by Parmentier, a French artist. There was a noble staircase, and it is said that the paintings upon the various landings were by the celebrated Sir James Thornhill. These and other indications of the taste of its owners sufficed to denote that the old hall ranked high as a town residence. Its subsequent history was not of a dignified character, although, long after it had ceased to be the manorial residence, the hall remained a monument of stateliness; but the original surroundings, the gardens in front, the orchard behind, the avenue of trees extending far into the rear, were beyond reproduction. The annexed sketch of the principal entrance has been taken from what remains of the original stonework now removed to Peel Park, where it forms the framework of a drinking fountain. The inscription stone, inscribed upon an enscrolled shield, reads as follows:—

INCEPT, 1705. PERFECT, 1707.
IMPENSIS
WM. RAWSON, GENT.

The hall afterwards became tenanted for trade purposes, one portion being occupied as "Goodchild's Temperance Hotel," the other as "Beckett's Eating House." The space in front was covered, at that time, by an odd collection of wooden erections and quack-doctors' stands.

Samuel Hemingway was an attorney, his residence being Boldshay Hall, which he either erected or considerably improved. His son, Henry Hemingway, was also an attorney, and married, in 1740, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Lister, of Horton House, from whom he acquired, in addition to his family possessions, the Lister property at Horton and Bradford. His only daughter, Mary, married Dr. Crowther, of Leeds, and their daughter and heiress was married to Colonel Thomas George Fitzgerald, of Turlogh, Ireland, whose son, Major Fitzgerald, still owns the Boldshay estate.

Robert Stansfield was a wealthy drysalter in Bradford,

and it was his son who purchased, in 1755, the Esholt estates, inherited by the present Colonel Stansfield.

Richard Richardson lived at Birkshall. Through his father, John, also of Birkshall, he inherited much landed property in Bradford. His mother was sister to Archbishop Sharp, born in Ivegate, Bradford, in the year 1644. Rich. Richardson acted as the agent of his uncle the archbishop's property in Bradford.

Rich. Thompson, one of those named in the above list, was also a Bradford attorney, and was probably ancestor of the legal Thompsons who have since practised in Bradford.

For the year 1724, and for some time afterwards, no detailed accounts appear in the town's books, and, probably from some irregularity having occurred in the management of town's affairs, resolutions were agreed to at a vestry meeting held October, 1734, ordering that—

All overseers, surveyors, constables, or other officers shall, within two months from the end of the year upon which they go out of office, bring their accompts to two of the principle inhabitants of the town, in order to be by them inspected and examined, and that within one month after that they shall be passed by four or six of the principle inhabitants, and a true copy made and left with the keeper of the town's book.

That the Overseers of the Poor, with two or three of the principle inhabitants, shall go about the town once in three months, to view the condition of the poor, and see that no new inhabitants come into and endeavour to settle in the town without certificates; and if, after notice to get certificates, they neglect, they shall be removed to the places of their respective settlements.

That no owners of houses shall let to any persons (not belonging to the town) any of their said houses before such persons have brought proper certificates for the town's indemnity.

The exceeding care with which the town's purse was guarded may be judged by the following extract:—

That no surveyor of the highways shall make or amend any new ways but with the consent and approbation of four or six of the principle inhabitants of the town, except it be by an order from the Quarter Sessions.

That when any accompts are given in and passed, no more than sixpence for every man then present shall be spent upon or put to the town's accompt.

The "accompts" so given in, however, are singularly sparse in detail, being for many years in the form of which the following is a specimen:—

		£	s.	d.
1795—May 5.	Paid Out Pensioners	30	17	9
„	Constables	6	12	3
„	Contingencies	74	6	3
		£111	16	3

The great increase which had taken place in the amount of revenue is apparent when it is considered that the above amount represents one month's transactions. A large proportion of this increase, however, was created by the drain upon the public purse for expenses in supplementing the Militia, which were included under the head of "Contingencies."

In the minutes for May, 1798, we find an entry to the following effect, which, in a graphic way, tells its own story:—

Whereas, the order made April 20th last, 1795, respecting the turning out of pigs to run at large in the streets and highways of the township of Bradford not having been sufficiently attended to by the township men:

Resolved—That public notice be given by the cryer and by handbills that, from and after the 12th day of May next, the owner of such pig or pigs as are found at large will be indicted for the same by the constable of the town.

Resolved—That John Rawnsley be appointed to get the same cry'd and handbills drawn up, printed, and distributed accordingly, and pay one shilling for every pig so found at large to any person who shall take up and get the same pounded.

(Signed) JOHN NICHOLSON.
SAML. HARTLEY.
WILL. NORTHROP.

This order, however, imperative as it may appear, suffered the fate of many others issued from the vestry—it was without effect. Hence we find another minute entered in September, and whether, after this peremptory notice, the

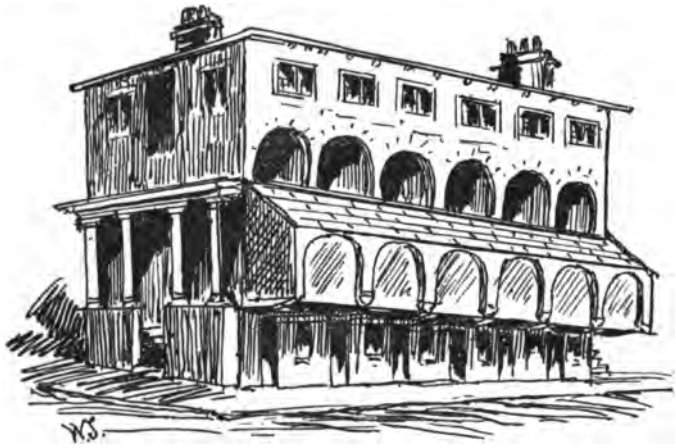
porcine tribe continued to perambulate the streets of the town in pursuit of "unconsidered trifles," despite the endeavours of the beadle, with "such assistance as he could procure," is not recorded. The minute was as follows:—

> The order made the 7 of May last respecting the turning out of piggs to run at large in the streets and highways within this township still continuing to be a very great nuisance:
>
> *Ordered*—That Robt. Wray, the beadle, with such assistance as he may procure, be appointed to carry the order made as mentioned above into execution.

At the vestry meeting held in January, 1802, it was agreed that the undermentioned persons pay five shillings per yard for their respective proportions for the repair of Hunderscliff Lane, in lieu of repairing the same at their own expense, viz.:—Mr. Hustler, 527 yards; Mr. Lister, 48 yards; Mr. William Tetley, 30 yards; Mr. William Pollard, 368 yards; and Mr. James Marshall, 3½ yards.

From the result of a census taken in 1780, to determine the question of the right of soke in Bradford, it appears that the number of inhabitants in Bradford was then 4479. In Manningham the number of inhabitants was 726, making a total of 5200 for the two places. This was exclusive of Horton and Bowling, with a population probably of 3500, giving a combined total of 8700 souls. James gives the population of "the town," in 1781, at 4200, which is somewhat misleading. Twenty years later, namely in 1801, the population of the four townships was 13,364; 6393 being in Bradford, 2055 in Bowling, 3459 in Horton, and 1357 in Manningham. The increase, although bearing no analogy to the rate of progress in more recent times, was sufficiently large to afford indication of the tendency to expansion during the period alluded to. The stimulus was supplied by the growing character of the worsted trade in the town. Three mills had either been erected or were in course of erection, namely—the first, in 1798, in the Holme (Thornton Road), by Messrs. Swaine, Ramsbotham & Co.; another, in 1802, by Mr. Richard Fawcett; and a third, immediately after, by

Mr. John Rand, senior. Although Wakefield was then the principal wool mart for the county, townsmen like the two John Hustlers, father and son, who were engaged in that trade, were largely instrumental in developing the town, and thus paving the way for its becoming what it since has become, the metropolis of both the wool and worsted businesses of Yorkshire. The necessity for some improvement is clearly demonstrated if the story be true that the first steam-boiler intended for Messrs. Swaine & Ramsbotham's factory had to be conveyed a roundabout way to its destination, the streets being so narrow as not to admit of its passage.



The Market House, Bank Street.

Notwithstanding that the town had such a future before it, public enterprise, at the period referred to, was confined to few indeed of its public men; John Hustler and two or three others evincing foresight enough to provide for the requirements of the town in prospective. The necessity for a public market-house, in place of the utter lack of provision of that kind in Westgate, where the market was held on Thursdays and Saturdays, led Mr. John Hustler, the elder, in 1782, to get up a small company, for the erection of a market-house, with shambles, &c., in Bower Croft, the site

of the present Exchange. The buildings were erected, but the project was opposed by Mr. Marsden, the lord of the manor, and it was abandoned, the market building being converted into a warehouse, and those intended for shambles into cottages. In 1795, Benjamin Rawson, Esq., purchased the manor and manorial rights, and shortly afterwards bought the above-named buildings, and upon the site erected the Market House, a sketch of which is given. It is said that that gentleman journeyed to Italy in order to obtain the idea of a proper design for a market house, and the purely Italian style of the building would appear to confirm the rumour. At any rate, he succeeded in putting up what was regarded as a very imposing structure, with accommodation for internal shops, and an assembly room, besides numerous butchers' shops and butter market adjoining. In 1801, the market was removed to this place, and the old market in Westgate discontinued.

About the same time, Mr. Hustler and his friends projected the construction of a new street, connecting the lower end of Ivegate with the bottom of Kirkgate; but a new enemy arose in the person of Squire Leeds, of Royds Hall, whose rights were somehow jeopardised by the project, and they were frustrated again. The line of New Street, however, was defined shortly afterwards, and the street was carried through after some years. Its designation of New Street was changed for that of Market Street after Rawson's market had become established there; but the transition was slowly effected.

The appearance of the town has undergone such a wonderful change since the period now under review, that a brief reference to it may be made. Happily, there is abundant testimony extant upon this point, and a very general agreement upon the details, which is not so remarkable where there was so little to create disagreement. An "Old Inhabitant," who gave to the historian of Bradford his impressions of the town as it was during the latter portion of last century, said that then it consisted of Westgate, Kirkgate, and Ivegate. The informant, however, evidently overlooked

Barkerend, which at that period had a fringe of dwellings, as it was upon the high road to Leeds. At the time of which the "Old Inhabitant" spoke, and for long after, the coach from Leeds to Halifax came down Barkerend, through Kirkgate, down Ivegate, and by way of Great Horton and Queenshead, to its destination. Silsbridge Lane had also a few houses abutting upon its narrow length, with garden plots reaching down to the mill race; and there were also clusters of dwellings at Stott Hill, Goodman's-end, the Turles, Black Abbey, &c. The bulk of the houses, however, stood in Westgate and the two or three streets near to it. An excellent idea may be formed of the kind of thoroughfares these were by visiting Back Lane (behind the King's Head Inn and Messrs. Morrell's provision shop, Westgate), and also what remains of Silsbridge Lane and the Leys. The upper side of Kirkgate and the back of Westgate consisted of meadows and crofts; there was a large rookery between Kirkgate and the Bowling Green, another at the end of the present Leeds Road, another at the top of what is now called Darley Street, and another at Stott Hill. The Bowling Green, indeed, was considered so far away from the centre of commerce, *i.e.*, the Market Place, in Westgate, that, at the beginning of the century, when John Bonnell, saddler, removed from his shop at the bottom of Westgate to the Bowling Green, his wife piteously inquired of him "What he was going to live in the country for?"

New Street, now Market Street, presented a heterogeneous collection of buildings even so late as the year 1805. The line of street itself was of irregular formation, and was further broken by the irregularity of the class of erections bordering upon it. Shops, cottages, with one or two good residences, with here and there an open space, and an open brook parallel with it from the point where it emerged from the bridge near the Roebuck Yard, were the especial features, if we leave out the ill-made, unpaved roadway. Church Bridge, opposite the present Midland Station, was open at both ends, and, until 1840, was open upon the side nearest to Market Street.

Manningham Lane then lay between hedgerows, and the highroad to Bingley and the North went by way of Black Abbey, Whetley Hill, Towler Lane, and over Cottingley Moor. The first turnpike road commenced went past the Red Gin, and there was a toll-bar at the bottom of Little Bowling Lane, now Manchester Road. There was only one dwelling along this road from the toll-bar to the Red Gin public-house!

Upon the right-hand side of Great Horton Road there were a few detached houses, of the better class, near to the old Octagon Wesleyan Chapel, erected, in 1765, upon a little knoll since appropriately styled "Mount Pleasant," but then known as Hilly Close.

Goodman's-end, derived probably from having been the residence of the Vicars of Bradford, was the location of the Quaker Meeting House, "Duffield Hall," and two or three detached houses.

The Tyrrels, anciently "Turles," and formerly a noted place for the diversion of the inhabitants, boasted its "grass plots;" and the Hall Ings, probably the oldest meadow land in the town, were still green fields.

Quoting from the testimony of another native, Mr. Thos. Claye, who died at Stockport about three years ago, in his ninety-third year, we learn something of the social standing of the inhabitants of Bradford at the beginning of the century. Writing of that period, he says:—"The aristocracy in and around Bradford was considerable. There are few town houses, at the present day, to equal the Rawson residence in Kirkgate (the Manor Hall). At that time, its two fine avenue walks, one on each side of the mansion, with large trees regularly cut square, extended to Piper's Grave (opposite the Grammar School). Cappala Croft formed one side of one of these walks and beautiful gardens the other side. The croft was a famous place as a playground for the town's apprentices during the noon hour." Mr. Claye was born at Black Abbey, where his ancestors had long resided, and his recollections of old Bradford were very vivid, even after he had been removed from the town for seventy years.

The statement of Thomas Claye as to the social status of some of the inhabitants of Bradford is somewhat confirmed by the testimony afforded by the following list of armorial bearing or ensign certificates, issued, for the year 1798, to persons describing themselves as residing in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York:—

Persons keeping Carriages who paid the duty of Two Guineas.

Francis Duffield, Esq., Town Hill House; Joshua Field, Esq., Heaton Hall; Rev. Lamplugh Hird, Bradford; Mrs. Dorothy Hodsden, Horton House; John Jarratt, Esq., Bradford; Mrs. Mary Lister, Manningham; Mrs. Mary Preston, Kirkgate, Bradford; Mrs. Frances Rawson, Bradford; C. S. B. Sharpe, Esq., Old Hall, Horton; Mrs. Susanna Stott, Eccleshill Hall.

Persons chargeable with the duty on Houses, &c., who paid the duty of One Guinea.

Mrs. Sarah Booth, Hall Ings; Henry Dawson, Esq., Good Man's End; Mr. Richard Grice, Birks Hall; John Hardy, Esq., Horton Road; Mr. John Hodgson, Kirkgate; Mr. Nathan Jowett, Good Man's End; Mr. Edmund Peckover, Eastbrook; Mr. Joseph Priestley, Stott Hill; Thomas Skelton, Esq., Hall Ings; John Sturges, Esq., Bolling Hall; Richard Sclater, Esq., Westgate; Mrs. Ann Watson, Good Man's End; Mrs. Elizabeth Wadsworth, Kirkgate; Anthony Wrightson, Esq., Shipley.

James, in estimating the population of 1781 at 4200, states that window duty was paid upon 403 of the dwellings, denoting that half the population were above the condition of cottagers.

A precise idea of the appearance of the town may be obtained by consulting the map of the "Town and Township" of Bradford, drawn in 1802, by Mr. John Johnson, and recently reproduced by Messrs. Dixon & Hindle, surveyors, Bradford. If further reference be made to the splendid map of the borough just published by Mr. S. O. Bailey, of Bradford, the comparison will be found to be most striking in its results. As to the aspect of the town in 1807, when it had made some advances, we have in Crosby's *Gazetteer* an impression conveyed which is quite in keeping with that given in the testimony above. The *Gazetteer* states:—"The aspect of Bradford is pleasing, and the verdant fields in which it lies embosomed cannot

fail to excite the admiration of the traveller on his near approach." From the same source we learn that "Bradford is situated in the very centre of the manufacturing towns; and, in addition to its worsted stuffs, it has lately introduced and established a very large concern in the manufacture of cotton. Here also are made large quantities of horn and ivory combs, lantern lights, leather ink bottles, snuff and tobacco boxes, &c. The government is vested in two constables, who are annually chosen from among the most respectable of the inhabitants."

Such was the appearance of Bradford at the commencement of this century, when the first local authority, constituted upon the basis of an Act of Parliament, was elected. The efforts of men like John Hustler, backed up by the commercial enterprise of the partners Swaine, Murgatroyd, and Ramsbotham, and by others like Richard Fawcett, Benjamin and Matthew Thompson, and John Rand, senior, had already done much in providing for the development of the town; but their endeavours were thwarted by the lack of power to interfere with the streets, or to set aside the authority, such as it was, of the highway surveyors elected by the annual vestry. The only course remaining was to invoke the aid of Parliament, and this they set about in earnest, the result being the passing of an Act calling into existence the body since known as the old Commissioners.

BRADFORD UNDER THE COMMISSIONERS.

As this attempt to record the history of the former governing authorities of Bradford is based upon a foundation of fact rather than imagination, we must commence the present chapter with a brief notice of the origin of the movement for procuring the Act afterwards referred to, calling into existence the body called the Lighting and Watching Commissioners. The initiative in this movement was taken at a meeting of the inhabitants of the town held in the vestry of the Parish Church, on the tenth day of January, 1803, when several gentlemen offered to lend sums of money by way of loans towards the expense of obtaining an Act of Parliament for such purpose, the same to be secured upon the rates by provisions in the Act.

Upon this occasion it was resolved unanimously, "That all subscribers of ten guineas and upwards shall be a committee for preparing the Bill, fixing and ascertaining the limits of its operation, and for conducting the application." It was further resolved that Mr. Peckover be requested to accept the office of treasurer. At a vestry meeting, held in the following month, it was resolved, "That a call of 50 per cent. be made upon the subscribers; that the same be paid on or before the fifteenth instant, and that interest upon such payments do commence from the time of payment." Thomas Fearnley, steward of the lord of the manor, was appointed to collect the subscriptions, which amounted to £504 15s., and the following is a list of the subscribers:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Hustler, ...	25	0	0	Benj. Rawson, ...	25	0	0
Edmund Peckover, ...	25	0	0	Wm. Pollard, ...	25	0	0
John Jarratt, ...	25	0	0	James Fletcher, ...	15	0	0
John Hardy, ...	25	0	0	John Brogden, jun.,	15	0	0
Samuel Broadley, ...	25	0	0	Joseph Hollings, ...	12	10	0
John Preston, ...	25	0	0	John Blesard, ...	12	10	0
Saml. Hailstone, ...	25	0	0	Richd. Sedgwick, ...	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Binns, ...	10	0	0	Thos. Mann, ...	5	5	0
Rich. Fawcett, ...	5	5	0	Rich. Lupton, ...	5	5	0
Abm. Horsfall, ...	5	5	0	Watson Cryer, ...	5	5	0
Wm. Knowles, ...	5	5	0	Thos. Pullan, ...	5	5	0
Jonas Atkinson, ...	5	5	0	Wm. Nichols, ...	5	5	0
Michael Ogden, ...	5	5	0	Robt. Aked, ...	5	5	0
Saml. Hobson, ...	5	5	0	John Wood (Horton			
James Cousen, ...	5	5	0	Lane), ...	5	5	0
John Maud, ...	5	5	0	John Robinson, jun.,	5	5	0
Nicholas Mason, ...	5	5	0	James Ward, ...	5	5	0
John Wood (Talbot),	5	5	0	Wm. Wells, ...	5	5	0
John Key, ...	5	5	0	Wm. Pullan, ...	5	5	0
John Nicholson, ...	5	5	0	Geo. Mawson, ...	5	5	0
Wm. Garnett, ...	5	5	0	John Senior, ...	5	5	0
Rich. Crosley, ...	5	5	0	Wm. Firth, ...	5	5	0
James Rich, ...	5	5	0	Henry Ramsbotham,	5	5	0
Thos. Johnson, ...	5	5	0	John Crosley, ...	5	5	0
James Smith, jun., ...	5	5	0	John Walker, ...	5	5	0
Joshua Bakes, ...	5	5	0	Thos. Duckett, ...	5	5	0
Wm. Tetley, ...	5	5	0	Samuel Risden, ...	5	5	0

The Act was passed in 1803, and was styled "An Act for paving, lighting, watching, and improving the town of Bradford and part of the hamlet of Little Horton, and for removing and preventing all nuisances therein." Its chief defect was that it did not supersede the vestry surveyors, who held, so to speak, the freehold of the town, so far as the thoroughfares and streets were concerned; and hence a conflict of interests followed, which continued until the Commissioners themselves were superseded by the present Corporation. The functions of the newly-elected body being also much too circumscribed, an opportunity for developing the town in the early stage of its growth was lost, and Bradford ratepayers have since paid dearly for it.

The preamble of the Act recites, that—

Whereas the several streets, lanes, entries, and other public passages and places, and the several causeways and footpaths, within the town of Bradford, and part of the hamlet of Little Horton adjoining thereto, in the West Riding of the County of York, are in many parts incommodious and unsafe for passengers, very ill paved, are not lighted, nor sufficiently cleansed and watched, and are subject to various nuisances, annoyances, and obstructions; and it would

greatly tend to the convenience, benefit, and safety of the public, as well as of the inhabitants of the said town of Bradford, and part of the said hamlet of Little Horton aforesaid, and of all persons resorting thereto, if such streets, lanes, entries, and other public passages and places were well and sufficiently cleansed, lighted, watched, improved, and regulated, and the causeways and footpaths thereof effectually flagged, and all nuisances, annoyances, and obstructions removed and prevented, and a nightly watch established; but the several purposes aforesaid cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament.—May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that—

Lamplugh Hird, Clerk,
Benjamin Rawson,
John Jarratt,
John Hustler,
John Hardy,
Edmund Peckover,
William Pollard,
John Hodgson,
Samuel Hailstone,
Thomas Mason,
Thomas Mann,
John Preston,
John Key,
William Garnett,
John Wood,
Samuel Broadley,
James Fletcher,
Richard Crosley,
Richard Fawcett, the younger,
Joseph Hobson,
Michael Ogden,
John Maud,
William Tetley,
Joseph Hollings,
Jonas Atkinson,
Abraham Horsfall,
John Binns,
James Rich,
John Blesard,
George Mawson,
John Nicholson,
John Wood,
James Cousen,
James Ward,
William Nichols,
Thomas Johnson,
Richard Sedgwick,
Joshua Bakes,
Thomas Pullan, the younger,
Watson Cryer,
Richard Lupton,
John Brogden, the younger
Robert Aked,
William Knowles,
Nicholas Mason,
Thomas Duckett,
Thomas Pullan,
William Pullan,
William Wells,
Joseph Green,
James Smith, the younger
John Crosley,
John Robinson, the younger,
Henry Rambotham,
John Walker,
William Firth,
John Senior, and
Samuel Risden,

shall be, and they, and their successors to be elected in manner hereinafter mentioned, are hereby appointed Commissioners for putting this Act in execution.

Fifty-eight leading Bradfordians thus became Commissioners upon the passing of the Act in June, 1803, their qualification for office being the possession of an "estate, real or personal, of the value of one thousand pounds," provided always "that no person shall be capable of acting as a Commissioner who is a victualler, or shall sell ale,

wine, cyder, or any spirituous liquors, or hold any office of profit, or be concerned in any contract made by virtue of this Act, or in any case shall be personally or beneficially interested in the matter in question." Provision was also made for removing a Commissioner from inability to act, and filling up any vacancy from death or other cause, by those Commissioners remaining in office.

An examination of the above list will show that many of those named in the Act were subscribers to the promotion fund. In looking over it, the exclamation might well arise, "Where are the representatives of many whose names are therein contained?" Surely the mutability of human affairs is aptly illustrated in the answer which must be given. Many of the Commissioners named in the Act did not take advantage of the distinction offered them, conspicuous among whom may be named Benjamin Rawson, the lord of the manor. Although he assisted by a subscription in procuring the Act, he probably conceived that his interests were to some extent jeopardised by the power given to the Commissioners, notwithstanding a clause was contained in the Act protecting his authority, and hence he held aloof from its administration. Many of the others who failed to "qualify" were inconspicuous men, and very likely the honour thus thrust upon them was not to their liking. Townsmen like Dr. Mossman, Timothy Maud, Matthew Thompson, James Marshall, Nathaniel Murgatroyd, and others, were speedily brought in to supply their places, with advantage to the town.

Provision was made in the Act for holding and conducting the meetings of the Commissioners as follows:—

And be it further enacted, that the said Commissioners, or any five or more of them, shall meet together at the house known by the sign of "The Bull's Head," or at any such other place in Bradford aforesaid as they shall appoint for the purpose, on the first day of July, 1803, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, and shall proceed to put this Act into execution, and shall then and from time to time afterwards adjourn themselves to meet at such time or times, and at the same place, or at any other convenient place within the said town of Bradford, as they at such meeting shall from time to time appoint. . . . . Provided always, that no meeting of the

said Commissioners pursuant to this Act, subsequent to the first meeting hereinbefore directed for putting this Act into execution, shall be held unless notice thereof, signed by two or more of the said Commissioners, or their clerk, shall be given by affixing the same on the principal outer door of the Parish Church of Bradford aforesaid, or publicly proclaimed by the common bellman of the said town of Bradford, or in such other public manner as the said Commissioners, or any five or more of them, shall direct and appoint, at least three whole days before the holding thereof; and that the said Commissioners shall at their meetings defray their own expenses.

The Bull's Head Inn, Westgate.

The following were the inns at which the Commissioners met for business during the earlier period of the existence of that body, viz.:—The Bull's Head, Nag's Head, Sun, Fleece, White Lion, and White Horse. The "Bull's Head," the only "public" named in the Act, still remains much as it was at that period, and for long preceding it was a hostelry of some importance. In front was the market, with its rows of butchers' stalls, and other stands for the

sale of goods of all kinds; a little lower down stood the butter-cross, around which farmers' wives assembled on Thursdays and Saturdays; and nearly opposite was the site of the pillory, where victims were allowed to be pelted with rotten eggs, and almost anything *but stones*. At the Bull's Head, too, assembled the merchants, woolstaplers, and manufacturers of the town, to discuss the state of trade and enjoy a "social glass" the while. The first Bradford Club, however, was established about 1760, and for thirty years met weekly at one or other of the various inns of the town, viz.:—The King's Head, Horse and Groom, Golden Cock, King's Arms, Unicorn, Sun, Crown and Cushion, White Bear, White Lion, and White Hart. Originated in the interest of good-fellowship, this club became the Chamber of Commerce of the period, and, before the beginning of the century, settled down at the Bull's Head. From about the year 1810, Matthew Thompson was considered the head of the club, and, on Thursday evenings, after business hours, he was supported by substantial Bradfordians like Samuel Broadley, Matthias Whitehead, Richard Thornton, John Blesard, Lawyer Brogden, George Thompson Lister, and many others. Mrs. Duckitt was then the landlady, and was famous for her special brew of rum punch. The Bull's Head alone, of all the above-named, remains as it was when the Commissioners assembled there. The Sun still continues to look out upon the open space where the Bowling Green once stood, but its original "occupation" has gone.

After this involuntary digression we must refer to the functions of the Commissioners, many of whom were also members of the "Chamber of Commerce."

Powers were obtained, under the Act of 1803, to cause the occupier of any tenement, or the owner of any unoccupied building, to "well and sufficiently pave and pitch" the footpaths opposite to their respective houses or buildings; also to call upon the vestry surveyors to do the same to so much of the footpaths as were repairable by the public at large; failing which, the Commissioners might cause the

work to be done and charged upon the respective parties. They were also empowered to place lamps in convenient places, and contract with some "efficient person" to light the same; also with "any person or persons to make and furnish and to repair and keep in order one or more water cart or carts, engine or engines, proper for watering the said town;" and also "one or more fire-engine or fire-engines, together with a sufficient number of leathern buckets," as the Commissioners considered desirable. The Commissioners might also contract with persons to act as scavengers for cleaning the streets, "who shall, twice in each week, or oftener if the Commissioners so direct, bring or cause to be brought a cart or carts into all streets, lanes, entries, publick passages and places, where such cart or carts can pass, and shall at and before their approach, by sound of bell, loud voice, or otherwise, give notice to the inhabitants of his or their coming, and give the like notice in every court, entry, passage, or place into which the said cart or carts cannot pass, and abide and stay there a convenient time, so that the inhabitants thereof may bring forth their ashes, rubbish, dirt, dung, and filth (except from any privy or necessary house) to the doors of their respective houses and premises, and there deliver the same to the scavenger," &c. Further, "that no necessary house or bog house shall be emptied at any other time than between the hours of ten at night and five in the morning." Penalties for breaches of these arrangements follow, also for causing obstructions upon the footways of the streets or in the beck courses. Provisions were also inserted for causing engine chimneys to be erected of such sufficient height as not to create a nuisance by the emission of smoke, the height to be determined by the Commissioners, as occasion required. All owners of engines, &c., to construct the fire-places thereof in such manner as "most effectually to destroy and consume the smoke arising therefrom, provided they do not infringe upon any patent."

The Commissioners were also empowered to employ watchmen, and to "provide them with proper arms, ammu-

nition, weapons, and clothing for the discharge of their duty, and to erect and set up watch-houses and watch-boxes in such places as they may think proper;" and further, that watchmen so employed "shall, during the time they are upon duty, use their utmost endeavours to prevent any mischief by fire, and any burglaries, robberies, affrays, and other outrages and disorders, within the limits of the Act;" and "that it shall be lawful for them to apprehend and secure all malefactors, rogues, night-walkers, vagabonds, and disorderly persons, who shall disturb the publick peace," and generally to preserve order within their respective beats in the town.

Prior to the advent of the Commissioners, the "watching" of the town had been provided by voluntary effort. It appears that about the year 1790, a few "Charleys" were employed to perambulate the streets of the town with lantern and spring-rattle, being paid by those who desired that protection. These ancient servants in the "good old times" acted under the supervision of a committee appointed to manage this business, and if "any watchman was discovered watching the premises of non-subscribers, he was dismissed." Mr. John James, in recording the fact in his "History of Bradford," states that in the year 1799, the first beat to which a watchman was appointed comprised Westgate, the contributors in that locality subscribing £20 6s. 6d.; the second included the upper end of Kirkgate and Ivegate, and the amount raised was £16 1s. 9d.; the third watch took in the Bowling Green, the Tyrrels, and Great Horton Lane, and the sum contributed amounted to £17 10s. 6d.; the fourth extended over New Street, then newly-formed, and was supported by contributions amounting to £14 10s. 6d.; the fifth included the remainder of Kirkgate, for which £20 10s. 6d. was raised; and the sixth beat comprised Well Street, Church Steps, and Barkerend, the contributions for which were £17 4s. 0d.

A sketch of one of these ancient guardians of the night is introduced, which, if not drawn from life, is probably not

an unfaithful representation of the old style of town's watchman. One might almost realise the sound of his voice calling out :—" Half-past two o'clock, and a fine morning ! "

Some idea may be gathered of what was considered the " town " of Bradford in 1803, when the following limits are defined as those coming within the operation of the Act, viz. :—" The whole of the old Market Place and Westgate, as far as the house occupied by Mr. Johnson (Silsbridge Lane end) ; the whole of Kirkgate, the whole of Ivegate, and from Ive-bridge to Mr. Wood's house in Great Horton Lane (which is that known as Southbrook Lodge,

opposite the Alexandra Hotel); as far as Mr. Rand's mill in Little Horton Lane, including the same; from Ive-bridge to the Quaker's Meeting House in Goodman's-end; the whole of Chapel Lane; the whole of the New Street (now Market Street); the whole of Bank Street, and from the top of Bank Street into Ivegate; the new Market Place (now the site of the Exchange), and from thence through the Piece Hall Yard into Kirkgate; from the Church Bridge to Stott Hill; from the Church Bridge up to Paper Hall (in Barkerend); and from Westgate into Silsbridge Lane (as far as Mr. Crabtree's house (the minister at Top o' t'Town Chapel). In other words, the jurisdiction of the Commissioners extended in one direction to Town-end, in Westgate; in another to Southbrook Lodge, opposite the Alexandra Hotel; in a third direction to the old Quaker Chapel in Goodman's-end; and in a fourth to the Old Paper Hall in Barkerend. For long prior to that period, the town had been divided for convenience of distinction into "east end" and "west end;" the division taking place about the upper portion of Kirkgate.

The first meeting of the Commissioners appointed to put into execution the Act was held at the Bull's Head Inn, on July 1, 1803, John Jarratt, Esq. being the first chairman. Edmund Peckover, Esq., banker, was appointed treasurer, Mr. John Booth, jun., clerk, and subsequently Mr. Hobbis was made surveyor at a salary of £40 per annum. In addition to his other duties the surveyor was required to make out a rate book and collect the rates. The meetings of the Commissioners were held fortnightly.

One of the first duties to which the Commissioners applied themselves was in the preparation of a list of the houses in their district, comprising the township of Bradford and part of the hamlet of Little Horton, with the names of the occupiers, and the streets in which they resided. The Commissioners had also prepared for their guidance a valuation of the district within their jurisdiction. This document, of equal if not greater value than the first mentioned, we have not met with. The earlier rate-books

of the Commissioners are, however, nearly all accessible, each year's rate occupying a small book.

From the rate-book of 1805 we reprint the names of all those persons rated, namely, who occupied dwellings of the annual value of £4 and upwards, with the amounts of the rentals paid by them :—

WESTGATE.

£	s.	
22	10	Mrs. Northrop.
10	10	Rev. Mr. Dean.
28	0	Francis Simes.
23	10	Thomas Johnson.
10	0	Mrs. Thompson.
15	0	James Wade, house and warehouse.
24	5	Mrs. Hodgson.
9	0	Mrs. Bentley.
24	5	John Barker.
9	0	Richard Barker.
7	10	George Dale.
10	0	Joseph Sowden.
6	5	Mary Nutter.
7	0	Silvester Forrest.
4	10	John Midgley.
6	10	Joseph Northen.
9	10	Isaac Brailsford.
9	10	Richard Hargreaves.
9	0	Miss Dobson.
18	0	Mrs. Hodgson.
12	15	George Brogden.
9	0	Widow Duckworth.
27	0	Benjamin Piele.
13	10	Mrs. Hopkinson
4	15	David Moore.
20	0	William Tetley.
14	0	William Tetley, maltkiln
10	0	Miss Mann.
10	10	Thomas Holroyd.
54	15	Richard Sclater.
9	10	Rich. Sclater, warehouse.
5	0	Abm. Smith.
6	0	Widow Hill.
8	0	Widow Middleton.
6	5	William Shaw.
6	0	Robert Barrett.
5	0	Robert Lindley
10	15	William Robinson.
25	5	Mrs. Bentley.
6	15	Henry Beanland
12	15	Thomas Barker.
23	10	Mary Atkinson, Bishop Blaize.
20	0	Joshua Bakes.
40	0	Joseph Middleton, Pack Horse.
20	0	William Scholefield, Boy and Barrel.
9	0	Samuel Barnett.
5	0	James Rouse.
24	0	Wm. Storey, Angel Inn.
4	0	John Sutcliffe.
5	0	John Jessop.
10	15	John Gravson.
5	0	James Wright.
5	0	William Fox.
9	0	George Beanland.
9	0	Thomas Thwaites.
9	15	Miles Tillotson.
8	0	Joseph Ackroyd.
6	0	James Driver.
14	0	Joshua Mawson.
4	0	Joshua Mawson, shop.
20	15	William Wood, King's Arms Inn.
18	0	Wm. King and Robert Morrell.
4	0	Jno. Sutcliffe.
10	0	Wm. Smith, warehouse.
4	0	Miles Binns.
14	0	John Field.
10	0	Hall Aspinall.
4	10	Benjamin Taylor.

£	s.	
6	0	John Cordingley.
7	0	Joshua Taylor.
6	0	William Carritt.
28	15	Peter Wells.
34	0	William Oldfield, Horse and Jockey.
18	0	Mary Hemingway.
26	10	Joseph Thornton.
25	0	John Smith.
14	0	Widow Fox.
24	0	Thomas Cure.
30	0	James Smith.
20	0	William Maud.
20	0	Thomas Pullan.
13	10	William Wells.
18	0	William Sugden.
10	0	Robert King.
17	0	John Smith.
18	0	James Rich.
11	10	Wm. Wellock.
18	0	George Mawson.
19	0	Richard Lambert.
30	0	John Binns.
60	0	Thomas Duckitt, Bull's Head Inn.
30	0	Joseph Fearnley.
21	15	Messrs. Oates & Johnson.
11	15	Thornton & Holmes.
29	0	Richard Crosley.
27	0	Watson Cryer.
11	5	Richard Sedgwick.
12	0	John Stanfield.
10	0	William Pullan.
9	0	Abm. Blackburn.
6	0	James Speight.
13	10	Daniel Hampshire.
10	0	Sarah Firth.
20	0	Joseph Smith.
22	10	Cowling Ackroyd.

MILL BANK.

11	0	Jas. Forrest, Black Bull.
5	0	Henry Thackray.
4	0	Richard Brown.
40	0	Jonas Jennings.

IVEGATE.

36	0	Mrs. Laycock.
14	0	John Tetley.
12	0	Joseph Sugden.
64	0	John Blesard.
6	0	James Sugden.
9	0	Thomas Brumfit.
19	15	Thomas Naylor.
18	0	Thos. Pullan.
9	0	John Marsden.
9	0	John Abbott.
11	15	William Farrar.
12	15	John Lawson.
7	0	Joseph Taylor.
7	0	William Lee.
15	5	Widow Varley, Crown and Cushion.
15	5	Alex. Drummond.
18	0	Benjamin Atkinson, Unicorn Inn.
18	0	Widow Brumfit.
8	0	Newell Proctor.
20	5	Joseph Smith.
12	0	Thomas Hall.
36	0	James Ward.
19	5	Henry Barraclough.
14	10	Samuel Smithson.
13	10	Widow Brearley.
15	0	Thomas Cousen.
10	15	Joshua Craven.
10	15	William Maude.
8	5	John White.
70	0	Robert Belcher, Sun Inn.
40	0	John Wood.

KIRKGATE.

£	s.	
8	5	John Stelling.
8	0	James Clough.
10	0	William Pullan.
46	0	William Garnett.
8	10	Joseph Sugden.
13	15	John Ackroyd.
10	0	George Linforth.
9	0	John Hartley.
33	5	Mrs. Margerison, Royal Oak.
23	10	James Stead.
20	0	John Richardby.
9	0	Pullan & Garnett, w'hse.
19	15	George Mawson.
5	10	John Keighley.
15	5	Abraham Gibson.
8	5	Widow Ingham.
22	10	John Nicholson.
45	0	Joshua North.
40	10	Miss Duffield.
21	10	John Key.
10	0	John Key, warehouse.
17	0	Samuel Hartley.
120	10	John Hardy, Esq., Manor Hall.
15	15	Miss Wadsworth.
70	0	Mrs. Hollings.
22	10	Thos. Hollings, w'house.
25	0	Thomas Outhwaite.
4	10	Thos. Outhwaite, barn.
26	0	James Marshall.
30	15	John Brogden.
63	0	Samuel Broadley.
15	15	Jephtha and Richard Lupton.
27	0	Rachael Wilson,
65	0	John Wood, Talbot Inn.
15	5	John Crowther.
5	0	Henry Ramsbottom, warehouse.
7	0	John Metcalfe.
10	0	Joseph Barraclough.
45	0	Nicholas Mason, Nag's Head Inn.
22	10	Thos. Trout, Post Office.
31	10	Thomas Mann.
18	0	Joseph Bowron, White Lion.
5	10	John Greenwood.
13	0	John Wilson.
25	0	Michael Ogden.
39	0	Miss Preston.
20	0	William Sharpe.
22	10	John Maude.
9	5	Jno. Hartley, Malt Shovel
9	5	Johnny Gibson, White Horse.
4	15	William Barrett.
		Amelia Midgley.
34	5	Mrs. Hodgen.
4	10	James Wood.
17	5	William Knowles.
11	15	Mary Parkinson.
10	15	Abraham Holiday.
8	5	Wilson Wainwright.
6	5	Thomas Wilcock.
8	0	Widow Simpson.
22	10	William Howgate.
13	15	Henry Armistead.
4	0	Christopher Dodgson.

SKINNER LANE.

£	s.	
4	15	Widow Sellers.
60	0	John Preston.
9	0	John Hodgson.
20	0	William Holdsworth.
6	0	John Maude, warehouse.
14	0	John Mason.

HUSTLER GATE.

£	s.	
8	5	David Fawcett.
7	5	John Lancaster.
5	10	William Wilson.
9	5	Abraham Maud.
7	0	John Holroyd.

BANK STREET.

£	s.	
9	0	David Fox, Assembly Room.
44	0	Sam. Risden, Fleece Inn.
49	10	Peckover & Co., bankers.
6	0	Richard Clark.
6	0	Robt. Waterhouse.
15	5	Samuel Sclater.
30	0	Timothy Green, Hope and Anchor Inn.
7	5	William Appleyard.

NEW MARKET.

£	s.	
7	0	William Audsley.
4	0	Richard Edmondson.
4	0	Richard Greenwood.
4	0	Joseph Wilkinson.
4	0	Christopher Edmondson.
7	10	Thos. Greenwood, house and shop.
4	0	William Jowett.
4	0	Thomas Fenton.
4	0	William Kitchen.
7	0	William Wilson, house and shop.
4	0	William Blaymires.
4	0	Thomas Aked.
4	0	Samuel Blaymires.
4	0	Thomas Edmondson.
4	0	William Booth.
4	0	Richard Duckworth.
4	0	Henry Barraclough.
4	0	Thomas Johnson.
4	0	John Hargreaves.
4	0	Joseph Waugh.
7	0	William Shaw.
4	0	John Wilkinson.

NEW STREET.

£	s.	
10	15	John Lee.
4	15	John Jackson.
4	10	Benjamin Dawson.
5	15	Wm. Ellis, Salutation Inn
6	0	Thomas Dunwell.
13	5	Jonas Binns.
16	0	Jas. Risden, Boar's Head.
20	15	Joseph Hobson.
5	0	Mrs. Salter.
40	10	James Cousen.
7	0	Richard Wroe.
14	5	Joseph Green.
7	0	John Wroe.
16	5	Jas. Field, Britannia Inn.
14	10	George Feather.
15	0	Wm. Raper.
16	0	Abram Rhodes.
16	0	Wm. Rhodes.
24	10	Peter Drummond, Swan Inn.
4	0	Dennis Jardeen.
13	0	Jno. Senior.
4	0	Jerry Taylor.
10	0	Jno. Holdsworth.
4	0	Edward Rawnsley.
4	0	John Longbottom.
11	15	Mrs. Clark.
5	15	Judith Blackburn.
5	15	Geo. Lauckland.
11	0	Wm. Archer.
31	10	James Wilkinson.
16	5	Abraham Lumb.
45	0	John Jarratt.
20	10	Messrs. Whitehead & Co., warehouse.
15	0	Messrs. Whitehead & Co., house.
11	15	Samuel Armitage.
9	0	William Brown.
34	5	John Aked.
22	10	Benjamin Field.
8	0	James Wade, warehouse.
7	5	Samuel Greenough.
34	5	John Thornton.
25	5	John Chapman, w'house.
16	0	Josh. Rayner, warehouse.

WELL STREET.

£	s.	
13	10	John Greenwood.
6	5	Matthew Watkinson.
6	0	Abm. Raistrick.
9	15	Thomas Williamson.
13	0	William Marshall.
9	0	John Rhodes.
5	10	Robt. Powell.
7	0	John Booth.
10	0	John Smith, Back of the Isle.
7	15	Mrs. Blakey.
23	15	Messrs. Lister & Hardcastle.
8	10	Jacob Rayner,
22	10	Samuel Pollard.
4	10	Ralph Winsby, Back of the Isle.
8	10	Widow Clough, Wool Packs.
9	10	Jarratt & Co., counting-house.
10	0	John Dean, Low Moor Coal Staith.

BROADSTONES.

5	10	John Witham.
12	0	Sarah Milner.
18	0	Richard Thornton.
36	0	John Blesard, w'rehouse.
16	15	William Wells.
14	0	John Parker.
7	0	John Gomersal.
10	15	Stephen Parkinson.
7	0	George Lea.
35	0	Benjamin Rhodes.
9	0	Richard Farlam.
84	0	Messrs. Anderton, w'hse.

BALME STREET.

16	0	Jonas Jennings.
8	10	Thomas Alder, jun.
8	10	Thomas Alder, sen.
6	0	John Blackburn.
4	10	Jno. Ramsden.
10	0	James Fletcher.

STOTT HILL.

7	10	Thomas Fearnley.
12	0	John Thornton.
6	0	Widow Holdsworth.
47	10	Joseph Priestley & Son.
7	0	Jonas Tasker.
14	0	Edward Dawson.
20	0	John Robert Ogden.
4	0	George Aspinall.

CHURCH BANK.

30	15	John Hustler.
13	10	Joseph Marshall.
6	5	John Midgley.
7	5	Mrs. Mercer.
6	15	William Illingworth.

BARKEREND.

14	0	Rev. Samuel Hudson.
10	0	John Blackburn.
16	0	Samuel Lee.
16	0	Samuel Lee, warehouse.
7	5	James Bailey.
10	10	William Oliver.
12	10	Mrs. Crosley.
10	0	John Ingham.

£	s.	
6	0	William Turpin.
6	15	Wm. Turpin, warehouse.
20	0	Jonas Atkinson.
6	5	Mark Dixon.
7	0	John Boocock.
8	5	John Philip.
7	0	William Sugden.
8	0	Jerry Nichols.
23	10	John Walker.
15	0	Mrs. Crane.
24	0	Miss Stead.
7	15	Miss Stables.
26	0	James Garnett.

BOWLING GREEN.

£	s.	
34	5	John Rusher.
5	0	Benjamin Wade.
16	0	Mrs. Bonnell.
48	15	Mrs. Fryer, Bowling Green Inn.
10	0	John Taylor.
16	0	John Whitaker.
36	0	Rev. William Atkinson.
24	0	Thomas Pearson.
13	0	William Wellock.
10	0	William Hargreaves.

THE TURLES AND TURLE GREEN.

£	s.	
7	10	Thos. Dennison.
45	0	William Pollard, house and warehouse.
10	15	Mrs. Atkinson.
32	0	John Crosley.
22	0	Miss Watson.
12	10	Nathaniel Murgatroyd.
13	0	Miss Dufton.
27	10	William Chapman.
36	0	William Pearson.
17	5	William Muff.
7	10	Jerry Clayton, Horse Shoes Inn.
50	0	Mawson & Bown, Old Foundry.
9	0	John Bolland.
14	5	James Hutton.
26	0	Robert Aked.

HORTON ROAD.

£	s.	
40	0	John Wood.
20	0	Methodist Chapel.
85	0	Richard Fawcett.
8	0	Rich. Fawcett, w'house.
8	0	Widow Foster.
21	0	William Leach.
25	0	Thomas Hodgson.
8	0	William Hatton.
29	0	Samuel Hailstone.
7	10	John Chapman.
10	0	Miss Ward.
6	0	Mrs. Swain.
8	0	Miss Pearson.
36	10	Rev. Lamplugh Hird.
7	0	John Booth, jun.
45	0	William Whitaker.
8	0	Messrs. Pease & Son.
20	0	Richard Lupton.
35	0	Thomas Mason.
120	0	John Rand.
28	0	Isaac Willson.
20	0	Messrs. Seed & Lee.

CHAPEL LANE.

£	s.	
15	0	Miss Swain.
12	0	Joshua Jennings.
4	0	Mrs. Wyrill.
50	0	Miss Bower.

£	s.		£	s.	
10	0	George Dodgson.	18	0	Benjamin Key.
10	0	Wm. Goodchild.	6	0	Wm. Dufton.
20	0	James Pullan.	7	0	Joseph Gomersal.

HALL INGS.

50	0	Thomas Skelton.	14	0	Greenwood Bentley.
31	10	Mrs. Booth.	15	0	Mrs. Green.
21	10	Mrs. Rushton.	21	15	Dr. Mossman.

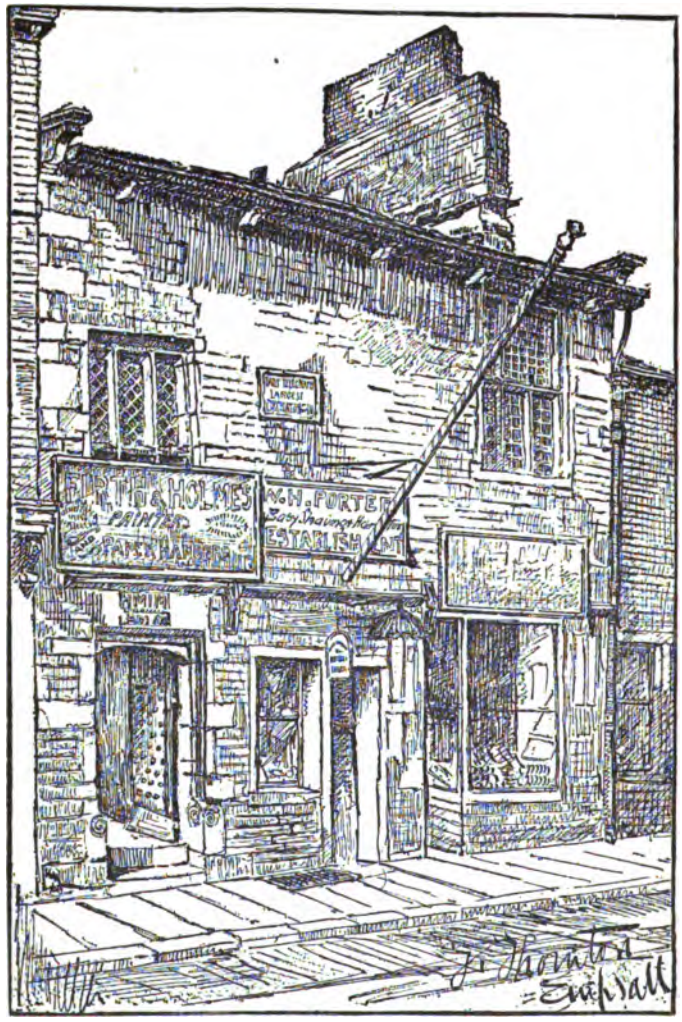
GOODMAN'S-END.

35	0	William Firth.	12	0	Richard Tetley.
25	0	Mrs. Jowett.	7	0	Jno. Blackburn, w'house.
10	10	Wm. Nichols.	11	0	John Booth.
30	0	Joseph Croft.	5	0	Benjamin Wade.
14	0	Thomas Waddington.	36	0	Abraham Horsfall, house and warehouse.

The above list, if not giving a complete indication of the population of Bradford at the commencement of the century, is of some value for the information it does contain. The list comprises a great proportion of the names of persons rented at above £4 who resided within the area covered by the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, which, it may be useful to repeat, extended in one direction to the Top o' t'Town, or Town-end, some distance up Westgate; in another, to the site of the present Alexandra Hotel, in Horton Road; in a third, to the old Quaker Meeting-house, in Goodman's-end; and in a fourth, to the Paper Hall, in Barkerend. We, however, miss the names of several residents within the above area; and, of course, do not find the names of any ratepayers living beyond that circle, but they were not very numerous.

We have been at some pains to classify the above list, a task of some difficulty after the lapse of nearly eighty years; but, generally speaking, the arrangement is correct. By noting the amount of rental, in each case, a better idea may be formed of the social standing of the "old inhabitants" whose names are given. In scanning the list, the names of many families appear of whom no representatives now reside amongst us. Of those still represented the descendants, in

a few instances, have dwindled in social importance; in others, social status has been maintained with interest.



The old Court House, Westgate.

The list is far too voluminous to permit of close analysis, even if the scope of the present work permitted the author

to indulge his predilection in this direction. At the risk of digression, however, a hasty glance may be taken with the view of noting the places of residence and the occupations of old Bradfordians coming under notice.

Commencing with the West-end and coming townwards, we meet with the name of the Rev. Mr. Dean, who was minister at the Presbyterian Chapel, in Chapel Lane, from 1768 to 1813—a period of forty-five years. He was the son-in-law of the Rev. John Smith, the previous minister, and C. H. Dawson, Esq., of Royds Hall, married his daughter. Mr. Dean was one of the founders of the Bradford Library, in 1774, and was its treasurer for many years. Mr. James speaks of him as a "gentleman of considerable literary attainments." At Town-end House, opposite the top of Simes Street, lived Francis Simes, a cloth merchant, and uncle to the late Miss Jowett, of Clockhouse. George Brogden was an attorney living at the house now the Shakspere Inn, Westgate. Benjamin Piele was a dyer, and lived on the opposite side of Westgate. He was uncle to Matthew Thompson, father of the present M. W. Thompson, Esq. Robert Barrett, whose name figures in the list under the rental of £6, was the father of "Judy Barrett," the famous vendor of humbugs. Judy was brought up in the greengrocery trade, her father carrying on that business in the little house, now standing, opposite the end of John Street. Judy married a man named Wilkinson, and went into the shop opposite the old Court House,* in Westgate, where she died in 1860. Lower down resided Richard Sclater, woolstapler, in the house next to what has since become the Druids' Arms Inn. In a good house at the

* The old Court House in Westgate still remains, one of the few relics which have survived the era of street improvements. It is in the line of descent of the old Courts Baron, there having been a court originally held at the Castle of Bradford, which, if any reliance is to be placed on tradition, was situated in Bermondsey. According to the inscription over the doorway of the building now portrayed, the Court House was erected in 1678, by the Marsdens, the lords of the manor, the letters "H. M. I. M." answering to their initials. The court room is reached directly from Westgate by a flight of stairs. The royal arms, marking the position of the judge's seat, still remain. At the period of which we are treating, the spacious apartment was used as a malt chamber by William Tetley, who purchased the property from the representatives of Marsden.

corner of John Street lived Mrs. Bentley, mother of Lawyer Bentley, of Hall Ings. William Storey kept the Angel Inn, William Scholefield the Boy and Barrel (or Bacchus), Joseph Middleton the Packhorse, Mary Atkinson the Bishop Blaize, Thomas Duckett the Bull's Head, William Wood the King's Arms, William Oldfield the Horse and Jockey, afterwards known as the Beehive, and James Forrest the Black Bull—all these public-houses being in Westgate.

In a little shop situate above the premises now occupied by Messrs. Morrell & Co., provision merchants, the late Robert Milligan, the first mayor of Bradford, commenced business as a linen draper. Mr. Milligan made a subsequent removal to a shop lower down Westgate, then to the premises afterwards occupied by Mr. John McCroben, in Kirkgate; and, finally, he erected the premises in Piccadilly where he launched out so successfully as a stuff merchant.

Peter Wells (father of Mr. Wells, the attorney) was a grocer and horse dealer opposite the Beehive Inn, and a little lower down Westgate lived William Wells, linen draper and dealer in spirits, whose premises were afterwards and are still known as "Wells' Dram-shop." Tommy Cure, a grocer and tallow-chandler, who will still be remembered as burning his own dips long after coal gas was available, had his shop near to William Wells. Richard Crosley was a currier where Messrs. Ward Bros. now carry on business; Watson Cryer (father of Dr. Wilson Cryer) was a linen draper close by; James Rich was a tea dealer near to the Bull's Head, and his next door neighbour was Richard Lambert, attorney. William Maud, of the firm of Maud and Wilson, familiarly known as "Owd Billy Maud," commenced business as a surgeon near to Lambert's, and for many years had a most extensive practice. He was amongst the first here to give effect to the discovery of Jenner, and like others vaccinated gratuitously all who applied to him. He was an eminent member of the Society of Friends, and took an active part in the Slave Trade question, Bible Society, Female Friendly Society, Dispensary, and Sunday schools. Joseph Fearnley was a chemist in

Westgate. On the opposite side of the street, John Stanfield, bookseller, carried on business. The shop was occupied by his son, the late Mr. Charles Stanfield, until he was succeeded by Mr. Gaskarth. Next door to John Stanfield lived Richard Sedgwick, a printer. Cowling Ackroyd, the ironmonger, had a shop at the bottom of Westgate, now the Cocoa Tavern, afterwards occupied by the late Mr. Manoah Rhodes.

Mill Bank, at the period of which we are treating, was a nice retired quarter upon the banks of a trout stream, and was in close proximity to the old Soke Mill. The "bank" was subject to occasional bustle upon this account, and also from the circumstance of the pinfold being there. Hall Aspinall was the pinder.

At the top of Ivegate, Mrs. Laycock was a grocer and spirit dealer; the premises have since been known as "Laycock's." Benjamin Atkinson kept the Unicorn Inn, and Widow Varley the Crown and Cushion, both in Ivegate. Robert Belcher kept the Sun Inn, where the aristocratic "assemblies" took place, and where county families occasionally alighted *en route* to the metropolis. In the Roebuck Yard, at the bottom of Ivegate, John Wood, described as a "manufacturer of horn, ivory, and tortoise-shell combs, lanthorns, drinking-horns, polished leather ware," &c., had his premises. His son, John Wood, junior, became the leading partner of the manufacturing firm of Wood and Walker, in Goodman's-end, whose premises were erected about 1812. Just prior to that time factories had been erected by Messrs. Pearson & Whitehead, Laisterdyke, Mr. Mason and Mr. Richard Margerison, Canal Road, a circumstance which gave rise to a reputed saying by the late Richard Fawcett, the leading man in the trade—"You are too late, Mr. Wood. The cream of the bowl is gone, and you will find nothing left but the blue milk!" At "Jack Shaw Hill," near the top of the Roebuck Yard, lived William Maud, leather breeches maker. The leading man in Ivegate, however, was John Blesard, stapler and oilman, who did business in the building now occupied by Mr. Barraclough, spirit merchant, formerly the Albion Hotel.

In Kirkgate were congregated many of the more prominent townsmen of the period. Of the trading class there were John Key, the chemist, his shop being near the Manor Hall; James Marshall, ironmonger, who afterwards bought up the newly-formed Bierley Ironworks; Quaker Wilson, linen draper, next to the Talbot, whose reputation as a philanthropist extended throughout the kingdom. William Garnett was a wholesale grocer, and John Stelling a patten maker, in the Strait; Abraham Gibson and George Mawson were also grocers, and John Hartley was a saddler, living a little lower down; John Nicholson, the printer, lived opposite to the premises occupied by Mr. Tordoff, tea dealer; James Stead was a plumber and glazier, in what is now called Chapel Court, whose business was taken by John Keighley; Michael Ogden had then a good business as woollen draper, at the Cloth Hall, opposite Dale Street; John Richardby was a linen draper, and George Linforth a woollen draper, in Kirkgate; Joseph Barraclough was a maker of hats, his shop being upon the site of the Post Office, late the Exchange Buildings; John Maud was a grocer and tobacco manufacturer; and Henry Armistead was a grocer in the premises now occupied by Mr. Marshall, tinner. Samuel Broadley (of the firm of Broadley & Balme) was a woolstapler, and a man of considerable influence. His residence occupied the site of the Bradford Banking Company, before Darley Street was made. His partner (Balme) lived at a good house, now standing, above the Red Gin, in Bowling Old Lane. John Preston was also a substantial woolstapler in Kirkgate, and along with Messrs. Jarratt, Dawson & Hardy, was one who founded the Low Moor Ironworks. Ben Preston, the bard of Eldwick, is a relative of John Preston and of Miss Preston, who resided at the bottom of Skinner Lane.

Thomas and John Mann were the first stuff merchants in Bradford, their premises being near the White Lion Inn, in Kirkgate. The Manns sprung from Spen Hall, Cleckheaton. Thomas was the first to embark in trade in Bradford, his business being woollen drapery. He also bought up an invention for the manufacture of cork legs

from one David Haigh, of Silsbridge Lane, and gained both wealth and popularity thereby, "Mann's legs" being much sought after. Thomas, upon being joined by his brother John, in the year 1800, commenced the merchanting of stuff goods, being the first so engaged in Bradford, and carried on the business in the warehouse situated in what is still Mann's Court, in Kirkgate. Thomas erected Mannville House, in Great Horton Road, and lived there; his brother John occupied the house in Manningham Lane now the residence of Mr. Jacob Behrens. Tommy Trout kept the Post Office at the corner of Mann's Yard.

The principal hotel of Kirkgate was the Talbot, kept by John Wood. Next to the Talbot in commercial importance was the Nag's Head, kept by Nicholas Mason. The Royal Oak was kept by Mrs. Margerison, the White Lion by Joseph Bowron, the Shoulder of Mutton by John Wilson, the Malt Shovel by John Hartley, and the White Horse by Johnny Gibson.

Professional men in this ancient thoroughfare were represented by Thomas Outhwaite, a surgeon, the father of Dr. Outhwaite, who dressed in the style of an esquire, with knee-breeches and black silk stockings; and John Brogden, a lawyer, who lived neighbour to Outhwaite, in premises the site of which is now occupied by Messrs. Manoah Rhodes & Son's premises. Brogden afterwards resided at the Manor Hall opposite, and next went to live at the Shipley Low Hall. It may be noted that Outhwaite was rated for a barn in Kirkgate. William Sharpe, who afterwards became pre-eminent as the surgeon of the town, lived in the old Gothic house at the bottom of Dale Street. He afterwards removed to a residence erected by him in Cheapside, then called Skinner Lane.

The most distinguished resident in Kirkgate, however, was also a professional man, namely, John Hardy, Esq., barrister-at-law. Mr. Hardy succeeded Madam Rawson in the occupancy of the Manor Hall, being the last who occupied it in its entirety, and he entered to it after his marriage, in 1804, to Isabel, daughter of Richard Gathorne,

Esq., of Kirkby Lonsdale. He was a distinguished member of the Northern Circuit, and was Recorder of Leeds for twenty-seven years, namely, from 1806 to 1833. At the first election for Bradford after the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr. Hardy was returned with E. C. Lister, Esq., and he subsequently sat twice for his native town. It is said that his genius was naturally military, and that if he had in early life made choice of that profession, he would have attained to high rank. At any rate, after the peace of Amiens, when the cry of "Bonny is coming!" caused regiments of militia to be formed in all quarters, John Hardy was named colonel of the Morley and Agbrigg regiment, comprising companies from Bradford, Birstal, and Batley, and at that time (1805) was described as "a smart, active, and fine-looking officer as ever strode a charger;" and, of his regiment, it is said that it included a greater proportion of fine-built men, "height and weight," than any other local regiment. At the close of the war the regiment was disembodied, previous to which it was inspected by a high military authority, who expressed the opinion that the thanks of the country were due to it and its officers for their loyal and patriotic example. Mr. Hardy afterwards resided at Heath Hall, Wakefield, and invested largely in the iron-works at Low Moor, of which his father was one of the founders. That interest is still maintained by his family, of whom John Hardy, Esq., the eldest son, was member for Dartmouth; Charles Hardy, Esq., the second son, was a much-respected resident of Low Moor; Gathorne, the third son, is now Viscount Cranbrook. Mr. Hardy, senior, died in 1855, aged eighty-two years.

There was also a little aristocratic element in the neighbourhood of Barkerend. The blind vicar, the Rev. John Crosse, resided at the Vicarage, Church Bank, although his name does not appear in the rate book. The Grammar School was then situate at the bottom of Church Bank, Mr. Barmby being the master. Joseph Priestley, the father of Captain Priestley, and chief manager for the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company, resided at the Old Hall, Stott

Hill; in immediate proximity also resided Mr. John Robert Ogden, an attorney. Mr. James Garnett lived at the Paper Hall, and may be regarded as one of the pioneers of the worsted trade, inasmuch as, in 1794, he set up the first spinning machine introduced into Bradford.

It was somewhat of a venture to start a business in New Street in 1805; but there were a few tradesmen of standing resident there. James Cousen was a woollen draper, in a large way of business, in premises opposite to those now occupied by the Bradford Old Bank. George Feather was a cobbler; there were three tailors named Dennis Jardeen, Edward Rawnsley, and George Lauckland, of which latter name there remains a worthy representative in the person of Joseph Lauckland, an octogenarian, of Chapel Lane. William Brown, the father of Henry Brown, Esq., late mayor of Bradford, was a saddler living next to the Hope and Anchor Inn. His widow, however, established the business of outfitter, to which the late mayor succeeded in 1834, and which is now known by the style of "Brown, Muff & Co." Other tradespeople in New Street were Abraham Lumb and John Senior, pawnbrokers; Joseph Green, saddler; James Wilkinson, cabinet-maker; Benjamin Field, grocer; William Rhodes, currier; Samuel Armitage, plumber, &c. John Aked was an extensive timber merchant near the present George Hotel, which at that time was the private residence of John Jarratt, Esq., who was one of the founders of the ironworks at Low Moor, and was one of the leading men of the town. Mr. Currer Busfeild, father of Mr. Ferrand, of St. Ives, followed Mr. Jarratt's occupancy, prior to the house becoming the George Hotel. John Thornton (of Birkshall), Matthias Whitehead, John Chapman, and Joseph Rayner had each warehouse premises in the vicinity of New Street. The "publics" of New Street comprised, in 1805, the Hope and Anchor, kept by Timothy Green; the Swan, whose landlord was Peter Drummond; the Boar's Head, kept by James Risden; the Salutation, otherwise the "Soldier and Sailor," afterwards styled the Griffin, which was kept by William Ellis; and the

Britannia, which stood upon the site of Charles Street, the landlord of which was James Field.

At the upper corner of Bank Street was situated the Fleece Inn, a new venture in the "public" line, the first landlord of which was Samuel Risden. The Hope and Anchor, already noticed, occupied the lower corner of the street, and nearly midway Mr. Edmund Peckover had just opened the bank which is now known as the Bradford Old Bank. Mr. Peckover, who was a Quaker, lived at Eastbrook Place, Leeds Road, and afterwards erected Peckover Hall, in the same neighbourhood. Robert Waterhouse was a tailor in the same street, and at his house was held the first Bradford Savings Bank. Bank Street was bounded upon the eastern side by the Market House already mentioned; in the upper room, or "assembly room" as it was called, David Fox taught school. The Bradford Theatre adjoined the Market House buildings, and in the triangular piece of ground known as the New Market were stalls for butchers and butter factors.

John Hustler, whose name appears in the above rate list, was rented at £30 for premises in the neighbourhood of Church Bank, but he resided at Undercliffe House. He was one of the signatories to the levying of the rate, along with Richard Fawcett, junior, and Joseph Green. The part he took in procuring the Act of 1803, and in carrying it into execution, has been previously alluded to. In many respects the town was indebted to him for the business-like aptitude he displayed in all that he undertook. He died in 1842, aged seventy-one, and the sketch given of him (by permission of the Bradford Antiquarian Society) is from a painting by Richmond. Like Edmund Peckover, the first treasurer of the Commissioners, Mr. Hustler was a worthy member of the Society of Friends.

The large house at the bottom of Horton Road was occupied, in 1805, by the Rev. Lamplugh Hird, and his son, Mr. H. W. Wickham, M.P., was born there. The adjoining house was the residence, about that period, of Mr. John Hardy, father of Mr. Hardy the barrister, already

mentioned, who was an attorney in good practice in Bradford, and it was at his instigation that the manor of Royds Hall was purchased, leading directly to the formation of the Low Moor Company. The late Mr. Samuel Hailstone, solicitor, father of Mr. Edward Hailstone, of Walton Hall, served his articles with Mr. Hardy, and afterwards resided in the bay-windowed house at the corner of Brewery Lane. The basement of the house was used for offices, and there was a bright look out over the Bradford beck to the top of Westgate. The Rev. Samuel Redhead, who in 1805 was appointed usher at the Grammar School, afterwards took Mr. Hailstone's

John Hustler.

premises, and married a daughter of Mr. Rand, senior. For some years he conducted a classical academy at his residence, and was first incumbent of Horton Bell Chapel, erected in 1806. In 1823, Mr. Redhead became the Vicar of Calverley, and held the living until his death, in 1845. Mr. John Rand, senior, who was said to be the last of the old race of Bradfordians who wore a queue, resided at the corner of Horton Lane, and, in conjunction with his sons, John and William Rand, assisted materially in developing the worsted trade of Bradford. The Rand family originally

came from Norfolk. Mr. Thomas Mason, a partner in the Bowling Ironworks, was a near neighbour of Mr. Rand, and at the house afterwards occupied by Mrs. Bacon, at the corner of "Bowling Lane," resided Mr. Isaac Willson, clerk of the Court of Requests. The Act establishing the Court of Requests at Bradford was passed in 1793, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Willson. So exasperated were many inhabitants of the town, however, in consequence of its oppressive working, that a mob assembled with the intention of pulling Willson's house down, and they were only prevented by the prompt action of the "Rough and Ready" volunteers who were called out *(James)*.

The leading spirit of the worsted trade, however, was Mr. Richard Fawcett, junior, of the firm of Richard Fawcett and Sons. Mr. Fawcett was born at Lidget Green, where his father, a nephew of Dr. Fawcett, the celebrated divine, resided. While comparatively young he entered with spirit into business, and, in conjunction with his father, purchased the interest of Messrs. Swaine, Ramsbotham & Murgatroyd, in the manufactory erected by them in the Holme, after the disastrous fire which occurred in 1804. These premises they rebuilt and considerably enlarged.* Mr. Fawcett, junior, was a gentleman of great enterprise, and took part in all the movements of the period for furthering the interests of the town, whether in regard to its commercial, social, or religious relations. He was largely instrumental in obtaining the Commissioners' Act of 1803, and he remained a Commissioner

* In the possession of Edward Hailstone, Esq., of Walton Hall, is a copy of regulations of the First Company of Bradford Volunteers, and Mr. Hailstone has also the address issued by his father, when captain of the corps, in April, 1804. In the latter document reference is made to a "dreadful calamity," namely, the destruction by fire of the mill in the Holme, erected by Messrs. Swaine and Ramsbotham. This fire occurred in March, 1804, and was generally attributed to the work of an incendiary. On that occasion the Volunteers had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by saving the property, and also in maintaining order. From the concluding sentence of the address, however, it would appear that a more glorious opportunity still awaited them, for they were about to be called up for permanent duty, and the captain, in inviting his men to demean themselves with dignity, concludes:—"Should the day come when Frenchmen dare to invade our sacred rights, Captain Hailstone feels confident that the First Company of Bradford Volunteers will be found in the path of glory, and that they, upon that day, will fear nothing but God and their own dishonour."

for a period of forty-two years. Mr. Fawcett was a Wesleyan of the old type. In 1810, he purchased the old Octagon (Wesleyan) Chapel and adjoining preacher's house, and subsequently acquired the adjoining plot of ground called Randal Well Close, the site of the present Alexandra Hotel, and erected Westbrook House, where he afterwards resided. The situation of Westbrook House was then one of the most favoured in Bradford. Standing upon a little knoll, it commanded a beautiful westerly prospect, and there was an uninterrupted succession of green fields in the direction of Manchester Road and beyond. The situation at that period justified the designation it has since acquired of Mount Pleasant. The old Octagon, which occupied the higher ground, was the first Wesleyan Chapel erected in Bradford, and was so called from its peculiar form. It was described by John Wesley (who was a party to the trust) as "the first of its kind where the roof is built with common sense, rising only a third of its breadth, yet as firm as any in England." It was opened in the summer of 1766, the site of it having been leased for 999 years from Charles Swain Booth, Esq., of Horton Old Hall, for £20 and a yearly rent of £3 12s. 6d. In 1767 a preacher's house was built adjoining the chapel, the expense of which, including furnishing, being under £200. Mr. Fawcett also purchased the next presentment to the Vicarage of Bradford, intending it for his son, afterwards Canon Fawcett, but he disposed of it to Simeon's Trustees. Unfortunately, Mr. Fawcett's enterprise received several severe checks previous to his death, which took place in 1845.

Almost closely adjoining the Holme were the brewery premises of Messrs. Whitaker & Co., dating back to 1757, when Joseph Storey and Thomas Aked were joint owners of the site, which was then known as the Bowling Alleys. In 1763, Aked and Storey conveyed their shares in the brewery to John Whitaker, of Halifax, their partner, and, at his death, his son William entered into possession. William Whitaker's daughter was married to Mr. Benjamin Thompson, uncle of Mr. M. W. Thompson, and upon the latter marrying

his surviving daughter he became the sole owner of the brewery. Being the first of its kind in Bradford, it is fairly entitled to the distinction of the Old Brewery.

The neighbourhood of Chapel Lane and the Turles, now called Tyrrel Street, would afford scope for a gossip upon many of the former inhabitants of the town if opportunity served. The Bower family, who resided at the house and grounds since converted into a coach factory in Chapel Lane, were among the earliest named in Bradford history. Miss Bower, who appears in the rate-book of 1805, was said to be the possessor of the only carriage in the town at that period. The matter is open to doubt. Miss Bower was, however, considered one of the nobility of Town-end, the then aristocratic portion of Bradford. The New Inn opposite was not a public-house at that time, nor indeed until after the year 1810, when it was rebuilt for that purpose by Mrs. Booth, of Hall Ings, a member of the Wright family, to whom the property was left by Mr. C. S. B. Sharp, of Horton Old Hall. Prior to that period, the Aked family resided [illegible] in the staple

[illegible]
a farmer and a partner in the firm of Swaine & Ramsbottom, who erected the first worsted mill in the Holme. Mr. Edward Ripley, of Bowling Dyeworks, and the late Mr. William Murgatroyd, ex-Mayor of Bradford, each married a daughter of Natty Murgatroyd, as he was familiarly styled.

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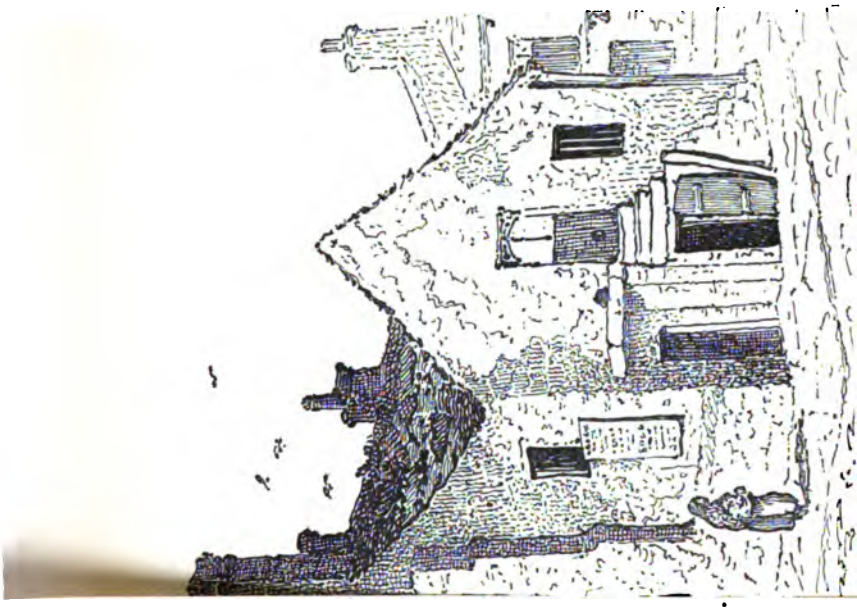

Old Justice Room, New Inn Yard.

rratum.—Page 46, line 37. An inexplicable error. Mr. Wm. Murgatroyd was the son of Mr. Nathaniel Murgatroyd, and married a Miss Croft. See p. 139.

The latter was consequently grandfather of Sir Henry Ripley, Bart., of Acacia. William Pollard, whose warehouse was in the Turles, resided at Scarr Hill, and was the father of Mr. Joshua Pollard, who still resides there. Mawson and Bowen, of the Old Foundry; Goodchild, the painter; Dennison, the shoesmith, and other ratepayers, might also be enumerated who were residents of this locality.

Returning to the Bowling Green, we note that the inn of that name was, in 1805, kept by Mrs. Isabella Fryer. Half a century before, namely, in 1750, the house was rebuilt by the Woolmer family, of Northowram, for John Crosley, currier, the tenant, and a lease was executed of it to Crosley, at an annual rental of £35 5s. Mr. Joseph Ward, who married a daughter of Mrs. Fryer, afterwards became the landlord. The Rev. William Atkinson, M.A., or Parson Atkinson, whose name appears in the rate-book, was rated for a house at the entrance to Toad Lane, near the Bowling Green. He was the "afternoon man" at the Parish Church, and held that position from 1784 to the time of his death, in 1846—a period of sixty-two years. Mr. Atkinson was a man of herculean build, and of singular strength of mind as well as of body. As his duties only required his attendance at Bradford on Sunday afternoon, it is said that he walked from Thorparch, where he resided, to his town residence on Saturday, and walked back again on Monday. It is also said that he kept his sermons in two small barrels, and each sermon he delivered he deposited in the other barrel, which in turn was upset into the empty vessel, so that in the course of time the sermons appeared as fresh as ever to his hearers! Mr. Atkinson was the maternal grandfather of Mr. M. W. Thompson.

In Goodman's-end and Hall Ings there were a few gentry—Mr. Thomas Skelton, Dr. Mossman, Mrs. Booth, &c. Mr. Skelton's house stood at the corner of Hall Ings, which at that period was an open plain of green fields and "crofts." Behind his residence, where Messrs. Rennie, Tetley & Co.'s warehouse stands, there was a fine rookery. Mrs. Booth lived at another good house opposite, and

adjoining resided George Mossman, M.D., grandfather of Mr. G. R. Mossman, clerk to the Borough and West Riding magistrates. The doctor has been described as, in person and manners, the *beau ideal* of an English gentleman—tall, handsome, and witty; the life and soul of the circle in which he moved, and of undoubted skill in his profession. He commenced practice here in 1788, and soon became the consulting physician for Bradford and Airedale, a position which he held for over thirty-six years. He was a man of considerable natural abilities, and in his professional sphere was generous to a fault, ever ready to relieve the poor and to give them the benefit of his skill. He was fond of society, and entered with characteristic ardour into the pleasures of the period. The late Mr. George Robert Mossman, solicitor, and clerk to the West Riding magistrates, was his only son.

If any apology is needed for this rambling digression from the point at which we set out, namely, the inaugural period of the real work of the Commissioners, we have only one to offer, namely, that so overwhelming has been the influx of non-Bradfordians to the town (albeit to its undoubted advantage) that it seemed desirable to bring into prominence a tolerable representation of the native population at a period prior to the "invasion." The list, however, is by no means exhaustive, and the references made do but scant justice to many townsmen referred to.

As the requirements of the newly-elected Commissioners increased, many of the subscribers to the original fund for carrying on the work inaugurated by the Act doubled their subscriptions, and other inhabitants lent the Commissioners money on the security of the rates, for which interest was promised at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. In this way several thousand pounds were lent to the Commissioners, and, judging by the tenour of certain receipts in existence, the lenders of the money, or their representatives, had some trouble in getting it back again. The financial difficulty was got over in the year 1834 by the authorities of the period compounding with their creditors for such of the sums as remained unpaid.

During the period above indicated the Commissioners had been a migratory body, adjourning from one inn to another, as circumstances, or a desire to distribute the honour implied in their patronage, dictated. As previously stated, the first abode was the Bull's Head Inn, in Westgate; next an adjournment took place to the Nag's Head, in Kirkgate; afterwards to the Sun Inn, then to the Fleece Inn, Bank Street, and afterwards to the White Lion, in Kirkgate. In 1814, the Commissioners settled down at the White Horse Inn, Kirkgate, an old-fashioned hostelry which was swept out of existence by the formation of Lower Cheapside. Here they remained from 1814 to 1826, a period of twelve years, when a removal took place to the Court of Requests, in Darley Street; and, in 1831, another removal was made to the Exchange Rooms, in Piccadilly.

And now we may proceed, with little interruption, to notice the functions of the Commissioners during these years. They soon found themselves with plenty of work in discharging their sanitary duties. At the second meeting held by them, Messrs. Samuel Hailstone, John Hustler, and James Fletcher were appointed a Sanitary Committee to confer with the surveyor, William Hobbis, and their first important duty was to carry out a resolution passed at a strong meeting of the Commissioners, ordering—"That a proper scavenging cart be made under the direction of Messrs. Hailstone, Hustler, and Fletcher;" also that the surveyor purchase "one wheelbarrow, two shovels, two coal rakes, two besoms, and one water pan." The enumeration of this portentous list of articles is sufficient to betoken the vigour which the "new brooms" meant to throw into their work. To wield these instruments, two "proper persons" were employed as scavengers. The scheme, however, fell through; and, in a few months, the business was transferred to Messrs. Cousen and Green, two of the Commissioners, who agreed to sweep from "John Walker's in Barkerend, along New Street, the Turles, to Mr. Foster's in Horton Lane, the whole of Ivegate, Northgate, the Market Place, to Mr. Skelton's in Goodman's-end," twice each week, to

find their own materials, and take the stock of implements off the hands of the Commissioners for the sum of ten shillings, and to pay the Commissioners thirty-six shillings per annum for the privilege. Mr. Fletcher, a member of the Sanitary Committee, offered to sweep from Silsbridge Lane end, down Westgate, Kirkgate, and Skinner Lane, for the manure. The remainder of the Commissioners were empowered to see that they did their duty.

It would appear that even such an arrangement as this, which combined features that might be considered novel now-a-days, was abandoned within a year for the system of scavenging contracts, and hence we find the following minute passed at the meeting of the Commissioners held in December, 1805:—"A proposal made by William Jowett to cleanse the streets of Bradford for one year at least twice a-week for ten pounds paid him, and to draw a guinea weekly as subsistence money, to pay in the same on the sale of manure, was unanimously accepted." Even the contract system gave great trouble to the Commissioners, and during many years the contractors seemed to emulate each other in their inefficiency. At length some relief was obtained by the employment of able-bodied paupers; but the Guardians estimating their services at too high a figure, the men were withdrawn, and the streets became so filthy that a writer of the time said they would "disgrace a Hottentot settlement."

Previous to the advent of the Commissioners the town was not "watched" throughout the year, and such a system as was maintained was supported by the voluntary subscriptions of those who desired protection. The Commissioners, however, in their endeavours to improve the watching arrangements, seem to have proceeded very cautiously at first. Seven "beats" only were provided for, requiring seven watchmen, being only one more than under the previous arrangement, the area covered being that co-extensive with the Commissioners' district. In April of each year the number of watchmen was reduced to two, these being generally the most venerable of the nightly guardians. Each man was allowed twelve shillings a-week, with a gratuity of

half-a-guinea in December, in lieu of his soliciting Christmas boxes. These seven guardians of the night were accommodated with great coats and boxes in which to screen themselves during bad weather; but watchman No. 4 had to put up with Mr. Pierson's shutter-box, for which the Commissioners paid a yearly acknowledgment of one shilling. Tommy Pierson was a grocer at the end of Chapel Lane nearest to Bridge Street. These watch-boxes were the objects of sport to the young sparks of the period, who much enjoyed the fun of upsetting them, and, if possible, the watchmen within them.

The economy observed in clothing the town's guardians, and the consideration shown to the more venerable servants, those belonging to the old watch, are strikingly illustrated in the following minute, passed in 1804 :—" Resolved, that two new coats be provided for two of the oldest watchmen, and that *three* of the old coats be appropriated in repairing *four* old ones and the leggings, and that the surveyor do purchase the cloth of Mr. Ogden." The Commissioners caused to be built upon the vacant ground near the prison (*i.e.*, near Sun Bridge), a proper place for depositing the scavengers' cart and watch-boxes. The watchmen were especially enjoined to try the doors of the inhabitants, and to call out the hours of the night. This they appear to have done so lustily that in time it became a nuisance, and they were forbidden to call out so often. The watchmen were also allowed to call up persons who desired to be awakened at an early hour, and for this purpose huge chalk-marks were often made upon the doors or door-posts of houses.

At the meeting in August, 1804, it was also decided to affix names to the streets of the town, and at the same time alterations were made in several of the names previously given. Barkerend was called High Street; the " back of the Isle," from Church Bridge to Church Bank, was named Well Street; from the Sun Bridge to Dead Lane, Bridge Street; from the Sun Bridge to the turnpike, Toll Gate; from the Sun Inn to the Soke Corn Mill, Mill Gate; from Samuel Risden's (the Fleece Inn) to Timothy Green's (the Hope and Anchor),

Bank Street; Fair Gap to Stanfield's Style, Northgate; from John Greenwood's to the old Ring of Bells, Broadstones; from the old Ring of Bells to the Maltkiln, Balme Gate; Dead Lane was styled Vicar Lane; Toad Lane was altered to Chapel Lane; and New Street to Market Street.

The lighting of the streets of the town was another important consideration, and it appearing that there was a sum of money in the treasurer's hands for that purpose, lamps and lamp-irons were procured, and places fixed upon where the lamps should be erected. Considerable as had been the difficulties in making their street-cleansing and night-watching arrangements, the Commissioners had even greater to face when they attempted to improve the lighting of the town. Beyond getting ready the necessary appliances the Commissioners did nothing the first winter; but by September of next year they had appointed three lamplighters "at ten shillings and sixpence per week wages, subject to abatement for the breakage of lamps by them at the rate of two shillings per globe." In addition to a salary, the three men were provided with white cotton overalls and smocks, which were only to be worn when on duty, and "not to be taken home." In October of 1804, therefore, we may imagine the town to have assumed, by the aid of oil and cotton-wick, a brilliance unattained before. The Commissioners furnished their own material for lighting and keeping in repair the oil lamps, &c. Thus we have items as follows:—"Oil weighed at Mr. Garnett's, full cask, 11c. 0q. 10lb.; one 1lb. blew paint, 3lb. white paint, 1 jack of turpentine." The items for broken glasses frequently occur. The lamplighters also proved very unruly, and the Commissioners cast about for some new method.

At that time the town of Wakefield was lighted by oil lamps supplied by a contractor from London named Couldery, and a servant of his, hearing of the Bradford job, undertook to light the town at the rate of two shillings per lamp per month, twenty nights in each month, and find oil, lamps, wick, &c. His master, however, refused to ratify the bargain, and the town remained in its primeval darkness.

The Commissioners had not been long in office before they encountered opposition from Mr. Benjamin Rawson, the Lord of the Manor of Bradford. There was also a Manor of Horton, the interests of which vested in the Horton family, at that time represented by Sir Watts Horton, of Chadderton, near Manchester, but they were in little danger from the Commissioners, as their district extended no further into the Horton township than the bottom of Bowling Lane (Manchester Road), and included only Rand's Mill and a few of the houses in Great Horton Road. Although Mr. Rawson's name appeared in the Act of 1803, and he was a subscriber to the promotion fund, he never qualified. As lord of the manor his interests were often antagonistic to those of the Commissioners, and collisions were not rare. Then there were the township authorities, the Highway Surveyors, who exercised contemporary jurisdiction with the Commissioners in matters affecting the highways. The streets were in a dilapidated and dangerous state in many places, and as the causeways were repairable by the owners, who looked upon them as private property, it was no uncommon circumstance for great gaps of unflagged and uncared-for footway to occur even in the principal streets. In many cases the attention of the Highway Surveyors was called to the want of repair of these thoroughfares, and generally that body expressed their readiness to perform the duty which belonged to them, but in several instances the Commissioners found it necessary to forward their contemporaries a peremptory notification that, unless their complaints were listened to, the town would be "indicted." The streets, too, were appropriated for market purposes, and made the repository for disused carts, old furniture, tubs, or lumberly articles of that character. In their raids against offenders for thus making an improper use of the public thoroughfares, the Commissioners were brought into collision not only with the lord of the manor but with private householders, whose persistency in upholding what they deemed their ancient rights was singularly manifested. So obnoxious did the proceedings of the town's reformers

appear to some of the tenants of the manor that they set the Commissioners at defiance, and refused to pay their legal rates.

Another source of disquiet to the Commissioners was that "bulwark of the State," the family pig, which had presumably acquired a vested interest in the public streets, such interest having been strengthened by long usage. It would appear that pigs were as plentiful in the streets of the Bradford of 1803 as they are now rare, until the Commissioners set their faces against their roving practices. It would be an oddity, certainly, now to see a matronly sow, followed by her litter of eight or ten young pigs, making a circuit of Kirkgate, Ivegate, and Market Street, in search of whatever might have escaped the broom of the sweepers; but so rank was the nuisance that Hobbis, the surveyor, had strict orders to impound all animals of the porcine breed that he found straying in the streets. The pig-keeping custom, however, was too prevalent to be thus rudely assailed, and it would appear that the Commissioners, failing to effect a clearance during week-days, fell back upon the Sabbatarian feelings of their constituents, and contented themselves with issuing the following order, viz.:—"That whoever shall allow their pigs to run loose in the streets on the Sabbath Day will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law." We have no information of the result of this highly interesting struggle between the town's authorities and the keepers of pigs.

Against these vested interests, and the chronic prejudices of private owners at their premises being interfered with, even with a view to improvement, the Commissioners had to contend as best they could. Whether they became disgusted with the opposition shown towards them, or the novelty of office had begun to wear off, we know not; but from the books it appears that in May and June, 1804, their second year of office, five attempts were made to form a quorum without effect. There was therefore no meeting from April 5th to July 12th. Three similar attempts were made in the following month, with corresponding results.

At their meeting on the 17th August, 1805, the Commissioners once more considered the question of lighting for the approaching winter, and appointed a committee for the purpose, with instructions to advertise for tenders in the Leeds papers. At their next meeting, the clerk reported that all the members of the committee had refused to have anything to do with the business, and that he had written to Mr. Couldery, of London, for his terms, which were as follows:—"To find men and oil, burners of sixteen threads, and all necessary materials; also to replace, at his own expense, all globes that may be broken or destroyed; to light the lamps seven months in the year, omitting seven nights every full moon; to burn from dark in the evening to two in the morning, at 16s. each. That the Commissioners advance a weekly sum not exceeding £2 for paying the men, &c., and one-half the amount for lighting, before or on the 15th January, 1806, money advanced inclusive, and the remainder within one month after the lamps are discontinued for the season." This offer was accepted for five years.

Thus the lighting of the town commenced under conditions apparently satisfactory. The surveyor was instructed to take nightly surveys in order that the conditions of the contract might be fulfilled, and his book told of repeated default, thus:—

1805.—Oct.	27.	12 lamps not lighted.
Oct.	28.	12 empty lamp irons.
Nov.	28.	17 lamps not lighted the greatest part of the time.
Dec.	8.	A great number of the lamps not lighted.
1806.—January.		22 lamps not lighted on the average of the month.
Feb.	5.	33 empty irons.

This state of things led to remonstrances, then threats, and finally to the cancelling of the contract at the end of the season. As no committee could be obtained to superintend the lighting business for the winter of 1806, the Commissioners resolved:—"That the lighting should be suspended for the coming winter."

The entries of transactions in the Commissioners' books for the first year or two are very meagre. References to

broken lamp irons frequently occur, in one case a reward of five guineas being offered for the detection of the offender; and accounts are frequent where parties are brought before the Commissioners for assaulting the night watchmen, the fines imposed being generally handed over for the benefit of the abused guardians of the night. No doubt the latter would be considered fair game for sport by the town sparks of the period. In the year 1806, the Commissioners came into possession of three fire-engines; one by purchase, another the gift of the Royal Exchange Assurance Society, and the third the gift of Messrs. Richard Fawcett, John Rand, and Piele & Thompson. A number of men were formed into a fire-brigade, the following being their names, viz.:—William Sagar, Peter Jennings, John Kellett, John Brewer, John Jackson, Joshua Keighley, William Hey, Richard Sugden, Joseph Hodgson, William Stables, James Standring, George Womersley, John Whitehead, William Jowett, William Hodgson, John Brooksbank, Joseph Marsden, John Sugden, and Henry Wharton—nineteen in all.

In March, 1808, the Rev. John Crosse, vicar, requested the use of the "Soup-house" for the purpose of holding therein a Sunday school. The "Soup-house" was situate in Bank Street, and is the building referred to in the following entry in the surveyor's book for May, 1805, viz.:—"Received the key from Mr. Fletcher of the room over the Shambles, taken by the Commissioners at £4 4s. per annum." The blind Vicar of Bradford is credited with being the founder of the first Sunday school established in Bradford, namely, in the house of John Baxter, Mr. Crosse's right-hand man, and the removal to Bank Street would probably be the next step towards progression. The pots and pans were therefore ordered to be disposed of, and the place handed over to the vicar. During the same year, William Hobbis resigned his appointment as surveyor, and George Lea was elected at a salary of twenty-six guineas a-year. He was succeeded by James Humble.

The Commissioners' minute books are absolutely barren for the next four years of any information except as to the

levying of the rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound, and the ordering out and discontinuance of the oil lamps, with occasional references to the watchmen. It would thus appear that the old plan of lighting the streets had been again resorted to. In 1812, we find an entry to the effect that Union Street be declared within the limits of the Act, and it was accordingly ordered to be watched and lighted. For two or three years the sweeping of the streets had been done by paupers, but the Guardians of the Poor having given notice of their intention to discontinue the practice, a resolution was adopted by the Commissioners to the effect that the cleansing of the streets by paupers was "highly advantageous to the ratepayers, inasmuch as it operated as a terror to idle and dissolute persons from seeking town relief." In 1814, the Commissioners found it necessary to indict William Whitaker and the skinhouse occupied by him in Chapel Lane. Notwithstanding this notice, Whitaker continued to wash skins in the beck, and defended his position at the sessions.

In the same year the smoke nuisance was complained of in Bradford for the first time, in connection with the chimneys of Mr. Rand's mill, the brewery at the foot of Horton Road, and Messrs. Mawson & Bown's foundry, in Tyrrel Street. A committee was entrusted with its suppression, which continued its functions for some time. In 1815 this committee was requested to view the chimneys erected by Mr. Mason, in Canal Road, and by Messrs. Horsfall, and report as to their height. The committee reported that these chimneys were of sufficient height, and were so constructed as to consume smoke. We infer, however, that the Commissioners were content with the chimneys being of the required height and construction, for years afterwards they only began seriously to consider plans and apparatus for the effective consumption of smoke.

During the year 1817 there was no meeting of the Commissioners between January 6th and August 29th, and for several months a sufficient number of members only was obtained to pass a few accounts! The inhabitants of the

town, however, were heavily burdened, during this year, for other purposes than street sweeping and lamp lighting. At a meeting held in the vestry, on February 5th, to take into consideration the propriety of entering into a subscription for the purpose of raising a quota of militia for the township of Bradford, it was resolved "that a subscription of seven shillings each labouring man and ten shillings each tradesman be paid into the hands of John Gibson, the constable, and that he be appointed to receive all subscriptions towards that object." The purport of this levy was to assist in providing substitutes for the army reserves, consequent on the long-continued drain upon the country by the Continental war. Johnny Gibson, the constable above mentioned, was also landlord of the old White Horse Inn, which stood by the side of the Malt Shovel, Kirkgate, the site of which is now occupied by Lower Cheapside, and at his house were frequently held adjourned meetings of the vestry.

Meanwhile the inaction of the Commissioners was somewhat compensated by the action taken by the inhabitants in vestry assembled. Hence we find that at a meeting of the inhabitants held in the vestry of the Parish Church, March 12th, 1817, William Tetley, constable, in the chair, it was resolved—"That Cuckoo Bridge, being very inconvenient and dangerous, the surveyors be requested to obtain a plan and estimate for altering the same, provided the Rev. Godfrey Wright and Mr. John Thornton give the town as much land as will be necessary for the same." Among the signatures were those of John Aked, James Marshall, William Wells, Francis Ackroyd, Samuel Broadley, Joshua Stead, Joshua Mann, Francis Thornton, Robert Mawson, G. T. Lister, Matthew Thompson, Richard Crosley, Richard Fawcett, and Matthias Whitehead. Cuckoo Bridge, like several other bridges in the town, would with difficulty be traced now-a-days. At the period in question this bridge spanned the narrow roadway at the end of Chapel Lane, extending from the present site of Messrs. Luccock, Lupton and Co.'s warehouse to the premises opposite the principal entrance to St. George's Hall. Upon the latter site then

stood the mansion referred to as occupied by Mr. Skelton, which became the property of the Rev. Godfrey Wright. The waters of Bowling beck still take the course they did at that period. The march of improvement also extended to the Hall Ings, which had only just been formed into a highway by the Rev. Godfrey Wright, and it was resolved to lay a causeway along the Ings, if the consent of the Low Moor Company could be obtained. A strong contention, however, arose as to whether the causeway should be single or double, and a double or four-foot causeway was determined upon. If the original designers of the highway across Hall Ings had foreseen the erection of St. George's Hall and the magnificent warehouses which now fringe its sides, they might with advantage have doubled the width of the roadway as well as the causeway.

The success of the vestry surveyors on the above occasion also emboldened them to attempt the widening of Church Bridge at the bottom of Kirkgate, that bridge having, "owing to the great increase of the inhabitants, and also of the increased traffic, become quite unsafe and dangerous;" and during the next year, 1821, the surveyors were empowered to widen Ive Bridge in conjunction with Mr. Robert Mawson, grocer and tallow chandler, that tradesman pledging himself, in case he was allowed to cover one-half of the brook adjoining his premises, "not to erect any pan or pans in this part of his premises for the purpose of rending tallow for candles or soap." The vicinity of the Ive Bridge it would also be difficult to determine, and but very few Bradfordians remain who can recall the appearance of the open beck which flowed beneath it.

During the same year, the propriety of laying a double causeway along Manningham Lane to connect the Bradford and Manningham townships, conditional on the trustees of the above turnpike road bearing a portion of the expense, was discussed at a large vestry meeting held in June, and was agreed upon.

We may now pause and report progress in respect to the growth of the town, which had by this time taken a decisive

stride. The following figures must suffice in illustration. In the township of Bradford the population, in 1801, was 6393; in 1811, 7767; and, in 1821, 13,014. For the four townships comprising the then "town" of Bradford, however, the figures were in 1801, 13,264; in 1811, 16,012; and, in 1821, 26,209, representing an increase equal to 64 per cent. in the latter decade. As regards the condition of the staple trade at that period it may be appropriate to state that, in 1801, there was only at work one worsted mill, driven by an engine of 15 horse-power; in 1810, five mills combinedly of 120 horse-power; and, in 1820, twenty mills, with 538 horse-power. A contemporary gazetteer thus writes of the manufactures of the town from an outsider's standpoint:—

> In Bradford, as in almost every other manufacturing town in the West Riding, the inhabitants have of late years suffered considerable annoyance from the smoke emitted from steam-engine furnaces, and they look forward with some impatience to the removal of this increasing nuisance, which may so easily be effected. Worsted stuffs form the staple manufacture of this town and neighbourhood, but broad and narrow cloths, wool-cards, and combs are also made here to a considerable extent, and the cotton trade from Lancashire has found its way into this district. The spinning of worsted yarn is also a considerable trade here, and has tended not only to enrich individuals, but to promote the general prosperity of the place. No manufacturing town in England has perhaps suffered so little from the depression of trade as Bradford. In war and in peace it has been alike prosperous. It has indeed felt the vicissitudes of trade in common with other places, but the depression has generally been of short duration, and it has been among the first to feel the vivifying effects of the return of prosperous times.

Up to this period the town continued to be lighted by oil lamps; but the introduction of gas into Bradford by the Bradford Gaslight Company opened up a prospect of better things. This company was formed in the year 1821, with a capital of £15,000. It is scarcely creditable to the enterprise existing in the town at the period that the capital was with difficulty raised; indeed, many of the shares were taken up by Leeds merchants in default of subscribers being forthcoming in Bradford. Mr. Richard Fawcett officiated as first

chairman of the company; the first clerk was Mr. John Crosley, who was succeeded by Mr. John Moulden, and afterwards by Mr. Ridehalgh. Mr. John Outhwaite was the first engineer employed, and he erected the Mill Street works, the site of which was purchased from the lord of the manor as a nice suburban district not likely to become encroached upon. He was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Bean, who continued as consulting engineer until the transfer of the works to the Corporation. Mr. David Swallow, the present manager, entered the service of the company in 1823, he having now completed an uninterrupted term of fifty-eight years' service. No dividends were paid by the company for several years, the science of gas-making being then surrounded with many difficulties. Two lamplighters did the whole of the lighting; but the area covered only extended to a limited district. Purchase was made, in 1844, of the Thornton Road site from Mr. George Baron, and gas was supplied from there next year. In the year 1845, the shares of the company had risen to £70 each. During the same year the company obtained an Act to capitalise £30,000 of the accumulated profits, to borrow on loan a sum of £10,000, and to raise an additional capital of £60,000. With this addition the company went on until the plant was transferred to the Corporation in June, 1871.

The question of lighting the town by means of the new invention engaged the attention of the Board of Commissioners at a meeting held in September, 1821, when, after one or two adjournments, it was decided to enter into a contract for that purpose, "provided such contract amounted to a less sum than the average cost of the three previous years; provided also that the contract extend over fourteen years, and that the lamps be at no greater distance from each other than those in Leeds." Some negotiations took place on the subject, and at the meeting held in August, 1822, Messrs. Henry Leah, Matthew Thompson, and Richard Fawcett attended on behalf of the Gaslight Company, and offered to light the town for £210 per year, this sum being less than the average expense of lighting with oil during the

three previous years. The company's Act, in fact, contained a clause rendering it imperative upon them to supply the public lamps with gas of such a quality as should afford a "cheaper and better light" than could be obtained from oil. The offer of the company was accepted, and an agreement was entered into for fourteen years.

The acquisition of improved means of lighting had the effect of causing several thoroughfares to be "declared" as public highways within the meaning of the Act. The portion of the new road extending from Bridge Street as far as the limits of the Act extended, viz., to the bottom of Vicar Lane, was in 1825 called Leeds Road. Rawson Square, the new Market Place, Darley Street, the new streets called Cross Street and St. James Street, Westgate, Fountain Street, Manor Row and Manningham Lane to Mr. Booth's house, were all declared within the limits of the Act, and were ordered to be lighted and watched, like the rest of the town. This latter portion of thoroughfare was a year afterwards named North Parade. The name of Skinner Lane was altered to Skinner Street, but three months after it received its present name of Cheapside. In consequence of the above action a resolution like the following was found necessary at the next meeting of the Commissioners—namely, "That the hog-stye in Manningham Lane opposite Christ Church, and the muck-heap opposite Rawson Place be removed, and that Thomas Hoadley's pigs be not allowed to run loose and be fed in the Market Place!"

The year 1825 was marked by two events connected with the trade of the town somewhat divergent in character, namely, the famous celebration of the Festival of Bishop Blaize, and the great strike of woolcombers. The former, from the large amount of enthusiasm which was thrown into it, has become an historic event. Of the latter, it is only necessary to state that for twenty-two weeks many thousands of woolcombers, weavers, &c., either joined in the strike or were thrown out of employment in consequence of it. To afford some indication of the amount of suffering and loss which were entailed, it appears, from a statement published

at the time, that £15,826 was disbursed during the strike to 2900 men, 213 women, and 2923 children, relief being distributed, during the same period, to 2658 families, at an expense of £200 weekly. In consequence of this strike, the trade of the town was nearly ruined, and to the general calamity must be added the stoppage of the banking house of Wentworth, Challoner & Rishworth, whose Bradford premises were in Market Street.

In July, 1825, the decision in the case Rawson *v.* Wright was given, this being an action brought by the lord of the manor against the Rev. Godfrey Wright, for erecting a market in Hall Ings to the damage of his undoubted right as owner of the existing market. The Rev. Godfrey Wright erected a slaughter-house and about thirty shops for butchers surrounding a large area in that part of Hall Ings immediately behind the Rawson's Arms, and this led to a trial at York assizes. The greatest interest was taken in the struggle for supremacy between the clergyman and the manorial lord, and public sympathy went much with the former, arising probably from the circumstance that Mr. Rawson had on previous occasions thwarted a scheme for improved market accommodation. Mr. Scarlett was counsel for the plaintiff and Mr. (afterwards Lord) Brougham acted for the defendant. The result was a verdict in favour of the lord of the manor, damages one shilling and costs forty shillings. After the trial, Mr. Wright pulled down his market premises.

Mr. Rawson had a substantial reason for not permitting the erection of Mr. Wright's market buildings, inasmuch as during the year previous he had himself completed the spacious shambles, market house, bazaar, &c., near Rawson Place.

The Rev. Godfrey Wright was also anxious to obtain a communication from Market Street to his property in Hall Ings, the only existing medium being a footpath skirting the side of the White Swan Inn, then kept by Mr. John Bradford. In order to effect this, the adjoining public-house, called the Britannia, a great rendezvous of the Second West York Militia, was pulled down. The dwelling next to the

Britannia was owned by a shoemaker named Feather, who held out obstinately after the other property owners had given way. Over his door was a sign which bore the following lines:—

> Within this house a poor man dwells,
> In spite of wind and weather;
> Boots and shoes he makes and mends,
> And his name is William Feather.

When the shoemaker gave way, Charles Street was formed; but this would not be until the year 1829.

In the year 1826, the Commissioners did little active work beyond the "declaring" of a few streets, namely, Vicar Lane, from the old tan house to Goodman's-end; also Commercial Street and Mill Street. The great strike had ended; but it had left its effects in a spirit of discontent, aggravated by the introduction of machinery into the town, which culminated in a riot, and the attack upon Horsfall's Mill, North Wing. So far as the Commissioners were concerned, they merely kept on the watchmen for the whole of the summer months, instead of dismissing all but two, as was their wont. An attempt was made, however, to utilise some of the unemployed workpeople in return for relief which was still required to be administered, and a vestry meeting was held in August, 1826, to consider the matter. As early as this period, complaints were made of the impurity of the Bradford beck, in which it had been the boast of the townspeople that trout delighted, but which in 1826 had come to be described as "a sink of filth." It was decided, therefore, that the beck should be cleansed, and nearly one hundred and fifty unemployed operatives were engaged in the work at a shilling per day, besides rations of meat and flour. Other men were employed in the formation of Union Street, in improving the Tyrrels, and other similar works, under a committee consisting of Messrs. John Hustler, Richard Fawcett, James Bilton, Matthew Thompson, Rev. N. T. Heinekin, Dr. Outhwaite, John Aked, Henry Harris, Daniel Peckover, and John Rand, junior.

During the year 1826 the plans of the new Exchange Buildings, in Piccadilly, were prepared by Mr. Goodman, and the project was taken up, although somewhat tardily. The street was not completed until the year 1833.

In 1827, the Commissioners indulged in the luxury of street watering, and made arrangements with a water hawker for that purpose. Two other movements of note also took place this year, namely, the removal of the place of meeting of the Commissioners from one or other of the inns of the town to the Court of Requests, in Darley Street; and an agreement was entered into by that body to pay £10 per annum as its proportion of rent towards the premises taken by the Overseers for a vagrant office.* The propriety of renting a vagrant office, to be under the charge of the deputy-constable, was formally approved at a vestry meeting in January, 1827, and John Ingham was appointed vagrant master at a yearly salary of £30, he being allowed to occupy the house adjoining, and to be under the supervision of the committee previously charged with the control of vagrancy in the town.

For the sake of distinction, the "newly-declared" streets within the limits of the Act were recorded as follows:—*Leeds Road*, from Cuckoo Bridge to the Bowling Staith, including the "branch" from Mr. Bentley's house (in Hall Ings); *Vicar Lane*, from the Vicarage to Goodman's-end; *Bowling Lane*, from the old Toll Bar House to Marshall's Mill. Some new streets called Pall Mall, Commercial Street, and Mill Street were also declared eligible to be lighted and watched. The declaring of these streets involved the appointment of additional watchmen, making the total number

* This office was in Aldermanbury, and the building had formerly passed through a varied experience. Little less than a century before, it was the arena where the then popular sport of cock fighting was indulged; hence the building retained the name of the Cockpit. It then (1753) became the cradle of the first Baptist Church in Bradford; three years afterwards, the Methodists converted the building into a preaching room, and in May, 1757, from the steps abutting from it John Wesley exhorted large multitudes assembled upon the open plain which then extended to Ivegate. In course of time the building became in turn a theatre, a drill room, a temple of "Johannas," and a commercial academy. The situation being regarded as near to the Justice Room behind the New Inn, rooms were set apart for the night-watch, lock-up, &c.

thirteen. John Boocock, having been watchman for thirty-two years, was superannuated with the sum of £3 4s., being at the rate of two shillings a-year for his period of service. A plan was this year in agitation for regulating the "police," especially with reference to their calling out the hours. The prevailing practice of each watchman on his beat bawling out periodically, "Half-past two o'clock and a fine (or wet) morning!" was considered by many to be an unnecessary expenditure of energy at the public expense, and complaints were frequent from householders who disapproved the practice. The night watchmen were, therefore, admonished on the point, and ordered to be more discreet in their midnight bawlings.

The gradual development of the district surrounding Bradford at this period is sufficiently indicated by the fact that no fewer than three public highways were being constructed, namely, the Bradford and Thornton Road, the Bradford and Eccleshill Road, and the Shipley and Bramley Road, intersecting Windhill, Thackley, Greengates, Calverley, &c. All these roads were opened for traffic in 1827. The work of construction of the Shipley and Bramley Road was entrusted to the celebrated M'Adam, whose peculiarity of stone-laying consisted in his having all the material passed through a sieve with one and a-half inch holes. Manningham Lane and Bolton Road, as far as the township boundary, were declared within the limits of the Act. A causeway was also laid down on one side of Tyrrel Street, and a feeble attempt was made to widen the "Strait."

The year 1828 was distinguished in the annals of both the Highway Surveyors and the Board of Commissioners by the combined application to obtain an Act of Parliament superseding the Commissioners' Act of 1803. The importance of this movement may be gathered from the fact that in the previous ten years the population of the borough had increased by 17,000 souls, the total number being, for the four townships in the borough, about 42,000. The surveyors were the first to take action. In April, 1828, an application to Parliament was ordered to be made, "with all despatch,"

either to amend the existing Act or to obtain a new Act to make such improvements as might be deemed necessary. At a meeting sanctioning this application it was resolved to obtain subscriptions towards the object from such individuals as were likely to be benefited by the proposed improvements. The committee to whom this important step was entrusted consisted of Dr. Outhwaite, Dr. Beaumont, and Messrs. Matthew Thompson, Isaac Milnes, William Wood, F. Simes, W. R. Thornton, Richard Fawcett, R. Margerison, John Wood, John Blackburn, junior, William Rand, James Sharp, and the two surveyors for the time being. The Commissioners followed suit at a meeting held in August, when a committee was appointed to act with the surveyors, Dr. Sharp being chairman and Mr. John Booth, clerk. Mr. George R. Mossman was appointed solicitor for the applicants, and Mr. Joseph Smith, surveyor.

In the Bill drawn on this occasion, the general provisions of the former Act were proposed to be continued with amendments, the title, however, being varied to read—"A Bill for the better regulation and improvement of the town of Bradford and the neighbourhood thereof." It was also proposed that, in addition to the hamlet of Little Horton, "its provisions should be extended to such parts of the townships of Manningham and Bowling as lie immediately contiguous to the town of Bradford aforesaid." The attempt proved abortive, owing partly to the opposition offered by the inhabitants of the places proposed to be attached, from a fear of the increased taxation which it was supposed would follow the enactment. The proposed Bill was also of too sweeping a character in its "improvement" clauses for the public spirit then existing. It contained a schedule proposing to widen Great Horton Road, Chapel Lane, Tyrrel Street, Bridge Street, Market Street, Well Street, High Street, Vicar Lane, Ivegate, Kirkgate, Hustlergate, Duke Street, Cheapside, and Silsbridge Lane, by taking off frontages and in other ways. The result of the failure was, of course, to leave all these improvements untouched, to the undoubted disadvantage of the town and of those who should come after.

After the collapse of the Bill, it was found that there were not sufficient funds to pay the professional fees due. In the course of two years Mr. Mossman received £100 for his services, and in about twelve months a further sum of £100 on account of Mr. Sherwood, the Parliamentary agent for the Bill, with instructions to ask the agent to remit the remainder! The account was "settled" in the year 1834, by the payment of an additional £70, but whether satisfactorily to the Parliamentary agent we know not. Mr. Joseph Smith, the surveyor, however, remained unpaid for his services until the year 1839.

The growth of the town in 1831 was significantly alluded to in a resolution passed at a vestry meeting in February of that year to the following effect:—"That in consequence of the large and increasing population of this town, arising partly from the great influx of strangers from every part of the kingdom, it appears to this meeting that a more efficient police is necessary for personal protection and for the safety of property." A committee was therefore appointed to obtain information from other places as to the "management of police establishments." The report of the committee was presented on November 23rd, 1831. The nature of the report presented on this occasion may be judged by the following extract, which we give in its entirety:—

Your committee having met from time to time, and made particular inquiries into the present management of the Bradford Police, in all its several departments, and also having derived ample information from Leeds, Manchester, and other large towns, as to their present system of police regulations, have to state their unanimous opinion that the existing police force in this place is as decidedly inferior to that of any other of the towns referred to, as it is every way unequal to the growing importance of the town itself. Your committee regret to observe that whilst the population and commerce of the town have rapidly increased, its moral and municipal discipline is on the decline; and it is their opinion that without an entire reformation in the police of the town, it may become fairly questionable whether even property itself will not become deteriorated to a ruinous extent. Of course, your committee have made particular inquiries into the average expenditure of the respective departments connected with the administration of justice and the suppression of

crime, and they have but too much reason to apprehend the workings of a system of fraud on the one hand, and negligence and extravagance on the other; and your committee are fully of opinion that a more complete and satisfactory plan might be adopted with little or no augmentation of the public burdens.

The committee who thus strongly expressed their conviction recommended the appointment of an experienced person to be placed at the head of the Bradford Police, and that a number of special constables be appointed to each district, to be at the call of the constable (Mr. James Ward), in order that the force might be sufficient for the "repression of the irregularities and multiplied offences which are daily perpetrated, to the disgrace of our civic character, and to the mortification of all correct and proper feeling!"

The report of the committee was adopted, with its recommendations, on the motion of Mr. John Hustler, seconded by Mr. John Blackburn. Agreeably with this result, Mr. Matthew Thompson waited on the magistrates, who expressed themselves favourable to the project, and Mr. William Brigg was appointed head of the police, with a salary of £150 per annum; Charles Ingham was appointed vagrant master at £50, he being allowed house rent and coals, with perquisites arising from summonses. John Andrew was appointed assistant deputy-constable without salary, he being allowed the fees for executing warrants and serving summonses.

John Andrew was an officer of some influence in the early days of police supervision in Bradford, his native town. The threat to "fetch John Andra," as he was familiarly called, was sufficient to quell many an incipient "row," and the approach of his robust person and stout blackthorn invariably put to rapid flight any number of truant lads engaged at "ring-taw," or less harmless games. In trivial cases of assault, or summons cases arising out of neighbours' quarrels, John's services were invaluable. His practice was to soothe the offended ones, and browbeat the wrong-doers into making reparation, rather than to "make a case" for the magistrates. John served as deputy-constable, along with William Brigg, Charles Ingham, and William Field,

for some years. Upon the incorporation of the borough, "Old John," being then too old for active service, was appointed process-server, and, with others to assist him, he held the office until his death in 1858, at the age of seventy-two years.

"John Andra."

In April of the year 1831, the meetings of the Commissioners were removed to the Exchange Buildings, and in November a special committee was appointed for the purpose of co-operating with the surveyors in "placing the town in a proper state of cleanliness." At the same meeting, James Gledhill was appointed assistant to James Humble, the surveyor.

The fearful scourge of cholera had, in 1832, become so oppressive that a Board of Health was formed in the town, in conformity with an Order in Council dated the 16th of March; and, at a vestry meeting held on April 27th, the sum of £300 was appropriated to the use of the Board for the establishment of an hospital in the town, and generally to aid in preventing the spread of the terrible epidemic.

Although calling for no extended notice in the annals of the Commissioners, the year 1832 was, nevertheless, of especial note in the annals of Bradford, for in that year the franchise of returning two members to Parliament was conferred upon it by the new Reform Bill. The area of the Parliamentary borough comprised the townships of Bradford, Bowling, Horton, and Manningham. The candidates returned were Mr. E. C. Lister, of Manningham Hall, Liberal, and Mr. John Hardy, of Heath, near Wakefield, Tory, the rejected candidate being Mr. George Banks, of Leeds, also a Tory. The number of persons who recorded their votes on this occasion was 967.

In December, 1834, Mr. John Booth resigned his post as clerk, owing to increasing infirmities, he having held the office thirty-one years. Out of respect for his long services, the Commissioners voted him a donation of £30. Mr. George R. Mossman was appointed Mr. Booth's successor, and generously allowed his predecessor an annuity of £5 for life. The offices of collector and surveyor, lately held by James Humble, were divided, the former being conferred upon the late Thomas Haigh, accountant, with an allowance of 4 per cent. on the amount collected. The office of surveyor was given to William Bakes, with a salary of a guinea a-week, his whole time to be devoted to the service of the Commissioners. The number of watchmen for this year was fourteen and four supers, the wages given being fifteen shillings and twelve shillings a-week, with sixpence extra for oil.

The *Bradford Observer* was established in this year (1834), and in its first number we find a paragraph intended to show the necessity of a Court House being erected in the

town. From it we gather that, in the previous two years, two hundred and seventy felons had been apprehended in Bradford, of which number fifty-five were transported beyond seas. During the same period, two hundred and ninety-three vagrants and two hundred and thirty-eight disorderly persons were apprehended. The present Court House was erected in 1834-5. The total cost was £6231 13s. 10d., of which £3172 14s. was raised by private subscription, principally through the exertions of the surveyors, Messrs. S. Broadbent and John Ward, and Mr. E. J. Mitchell, merchant. The county magistrates made a grant of £3000 towards the cost, and defrayed the cost of enclosure, namely, £430. The following is a copy of the bill approved at the vestry meeting, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Paid Rev. Godfrey Wright, for land	1018	1	7
„ do. interest	25	12	0
„ James Bray, for mason work	2640	13	0
„ Jonas Hill, for carpenter work	1211	0	0
„ Thomas Thwaites, for plumbing and glazing...	356	16	0
„ Charles Clayton, for plastering	160	19	0
„ W. & T. Hill, slater work	159	2	0
„ John Rhodes, ironwork	236	12	0
„ J. W. Anderson, painter's work...	49	10	0
„ Duckworth & Co., excavating...	141	11	1
„ David Mawson, clerk of works	144	6	5
„ James L. Lee, solicitor	75	9	4
„ James Richardby, architect...	8	8	0
„ Sundries	3	13	5
	£6231	13	10

A presentation of plate was made to the surveyors, Messrs. Broadbent and Ward, for their services in collecting the large sum of £3000 towards defraying the cost.

During the year 1834, complaints were frequent as to the inadequacy of the supply of water to the growing wants of the town. The small waterworks in Westgate were not sufficient to supply one-third of the inhabitants, and those who took the water were at the caprice of an old woman, who pleased herself whether she turned the water on or off!

The consumers were entitled to *one hour's run* per day, but the general custom was to turn on the water for half-an-hour only, and that only for about three days a-week. These waterworks were formed by a number of persons in 1744, and in 1790 an Act was obtained for enabling the proprietors to borrow money to extend the works. There were only ten shareholders in the company, and, according to a writer in the *Observer* of that date, "Mr. Binns, of soft-water notoriety, both possessed more water power and more readiness adequately to supply the town than the whole fraternity." So small was the capacity of the reservoir that many of the inhabitants received their supply for domestic purposes solely from water hawkers, who obtained the water from proprietors of artesian wells. The constant complaints made at last impelled the proprietors of the waterworks to make the statement that "they would be glad to extend the concern, and wanted neither inclination nor pecuniary means to do it. Their only difficulty was in finding springs of water in the neighbourhood of sufficient strength to supply the town." Spinkwell and Heaton were named as the most probable sources. At a meeting of the waterworks proprietors, held on January 6th, 1835, it was determined to order a survey of the neighbourhood of Bradford for the purpose of ascertaining how a supply of water could be obtained to meet the enlarged wants of the town.

A considerable extension of the Commissioners' district was also made in the year 1835, the following streets or portions of streets being "declared," *i.e.*, taken within the district for lighting and watching purposes:—Dodgson Hill, from Kirkgate to the floodgates; Wood Street, from the top of Ivegate to Millbank; Millbank, from the Soke Mills to Sun Bridge; the Tyrrels, from Tyrrel Street to the stepping-stones leading to the Soke Mill; the part of Westgate lying between Lumb Lane and Brick Lane; Providence Street, from Westgate to Silsbridge Lane; Silsbridge Lane, from the house formerly occupied by Mr. Crabtree to its junction with the Bradford and Thornton road, near Mr. Rawson's dyehouse; Thornton Road, from Tyrrel Street to

the west end of the mill belonging to Mr. Peter Laycock; Great Horton Lane, from the house of the late Mr. Wood to the upper side of Green Lane end; Hope Street, from Bowling Lane to Union Street; Nelson Street, from the bottom of Hope Street to Chapel Lane; Goodman's-end, from the Quakers' Meeting House to the toll bar; George Street, from the Woodman Inn to Boggard Lane; High Street, from the Paper Hall to the end of Otley Road; Old Leeds Road, from Otley Road to Garnett's Mill.

The object of these extensions of their district by the Commissioners was to enable them to light the principal approaches to the town. However desirable the object, it was not carried into effect without a terrible lot of grumbling on the part of those having property within the "declared" districts, inasmuch as they were called upon to pay the watching and lighting rate. The consequence was that about two hundred appellants appeared before the Commissioners at the next appeal day, and a compromise was arrived at in the following terms, viz.:—"That the collector shall not demand payment of the present rate from parties whose premises have not been either lighted or watched until their premises shall be actually lighted and watched, and then only of a moiety of the amount in which they are respectively rated; and further, that when any property shall not be lighted and watched until after the usual period, a proportionate allowance out of the rate shall be made to the occupier."

In 1836, the Commissioners became the purchasers, from the Rev. Godfrey Wright, of six hundred and forty-seven yards of land in Swaine Street, on a 999 years' lease. Upon this site the "Station House," as it was called, was erected, from plans prepared by Mr. Booth Illingworth. The first meeting held by that body in their new quarters was on September 1st, 1838, and from that period the meetings became better attended.

At this period a strong feeling was evinced by leading men, both in and out of office, that the time had come for materially improving the thoroughfares of the town.

Legitimately this was the work of the vestry surveyors, who hitherto had attempted little in the way of street improvements, and without their co-operation the Commissioners were powerless. At the vestry meeting held in March, 1836, however, Mr. Samuel Broadbent and Mr. Samuel Hodgson were appointed surveyors, and one of their first acts was to purchase the strip of open space in front of the Royal Oak Inn, and a strong desire existed to widen the "strait," in Kirkgate. In the course of four years, the surveyors were enabled to report progress to this extent, that Mrs. Sugden, for the sum of £60, would give up the use of the frontage to her shop in Kirkgate, conditional on "the privilege of placing her butcher's clog there being also allowed to her son James!"

A real improvement was, however, initiated by the surveyors in widening the bottom of Skinner Lane by the purchase of a portion of Mr. Henry Harris's house and garden for £4500. This, the most important undertaking which had been as yet proposed, was not accomplished without considerable trouble, and in spite of much opposition. It was proposed (among other devices for meeting the cost) that a lottery scheme should be originated for the purchase of the property; that nine hundred tickets should be issued, at £5 per ticket; and that the drawer of the prize should allow a strip of land ten yards wide, or whatever might be required for the widening of the street, to the surveyors for that purpose. Several persons of influence signified their approval of this project, and their willingness to take tickets; but it was matter of doubt whether the interests of morality would not be compromised by such a method of effecting street improvements!

Ultimately, Messrs. William Milthorp, William Marten, and George Haigh, three property owners higher up the street, undertook to get up a subscription to purchase the property, and a sum of £700 was granted out of the rates in aid of the project, the result being that Victoria Buildings were erected and Cheapside was widened to its present dimensions.

In October, 1837, the vestry decided upon another necessary improvement, namely, the widening of the top of Ivegate. The roadway was not wide enough for two carts to pass, and as Ivegate was then the busiest street in the town, danger to life was imminent. The property affected was Mr. P. Laycock's and Widow Sugden's. The former being about to rebuild his frontage, offered the Highway Surveyors a strip of forty-two yards, for £12 per yard, or £500 for the whole. The price was not regarded as exorbitant, but Dr. Outhwaite proposed a sum of £250, leaving the remainder to be subscribed by adjoining property owners. The vestry, however, were generously disposed, and passed a resolution agreeing to give the full sum. Seeing that only twenty persons were present, several of whom were property owners and occupiers in Ivegate, there is little room for doubt that they were influenced, to some extent, by that charity which begins at home!

The death of William the Fourth, and the consequent accession of Queen Victoria, in June, 1837, followed in July by a general election, were occurrences of national importance. The year, however, was also eventful for the unfortunate local incidents which occurred. During the year great distress prevailed in the town, owing to the depression of trade, which was not only local but general. As a means of employment to the large number of able-bodied men about the streets, the course of the Bradford beck—which was then an acknowledged nuisance—was cleaned out for some distance, the men working in relays of six hours each, for which they received one shilling per man. A subscription, which realised £1500, was entered into for the relief of the distress, and relief committees were formed for the distribution of flour, oatmeal, and other provisions. From a summarised report presented at the time it appeared that there were about seven hundred families whose weekly earnings did not amount to two shillings per head per week.

In February of this year, the Bradford Union (which included all the townships in the parish except Haworth), and the several townships of Drighlington, Cleckheaton,

Hunsworth, Tong, Calverley-cum-Farsley, Bolton, Idle, and Pudsey, was formed. So repugnant were the working classes to the town's funds being administered under the New Poor Law, that its introduction gave rise to one of the most serious local outbreaks which at any time disturbed this neighbourhood.

In November, the Guardians met at the Court House to administer the new law, assisted by Mr. Power, an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the few hundreds of persons who also attended, and the commissioner was roughly handled on his way back to his hotel. Another meeting was to have been held on the 13th, but was adjourned until the 20th. In the meantime, the assistant-commissioner, relying upon the report of the local magistrates as to the state of the town, communicated with the Poor-law Board in London, the result being that the commanding-officer at Leeds received orders to send a company of soldiers to Bradford. Accordingly, about forty of the 15th Hussars, under the command of Captain Murray and Lieutenant Pilgrim, came into Bradford, and their appearance in the usually peaceful place naturally frightened the town from its propriety. At ten o'clock in the morning, the Guardians met and proceeded to business. As the hour of twelve arrived, the crowd around the Court House increased rapidly, amounting to five or six thousand persons. All the doors leading to the Court House were barred. A few stones were then thrown at the windows, and the pressure gaining strength, one of the magistrates went to the Talbot for the soldiers; the troop was formed in Darley Street, and, with Mr. Paley at its head, proceeded at a hand-gallop to the scene of action. At about the same time, stones began to fly thickly, and the Riot Act was read. This did not avail, and Mr. Paley ordered the military to clear the Court House yard. The populace now became irritated, and began to assail the troops with stones, of which there was a plentiful supply, fresh material having recently been laid in the new Leeds Road. Several of the soldiers had their heads split open,

and the poor fellows presented a dismal appearance. The rioters, however, fled before the charges of the soldiery, and rallied as the latter retreated. At length, a large body of people made their way to the back of the Court House, and began industriously to smash the windows. On learning this, the soldiers leaped their horses over the low wall of the field adjoining the Leeds Road, and quickly dispersed them. While the soldiers were refreshing themselves nearly every pane of glass in the place was broken to pieces. Upon their return, the soldiers were ordered to charge, and at length were obliged to fire in self-defence. Happily, no lives were lost, though several persons were injured. About seven o'clock in the evening, a detachment of soldiers arrived from Leeds, fifty-six in number, and their appearance and the rain, which descended pretty briskly, tended to cool the courage of the rioters, and by ten o'clock the streets were tolerably clear. Eight persons were afterwards committed to York Castle for this outbreak.

In December of the same year (1837) occurred what was described at the time as the greatest and most disastrous flood which had ever occurred in Bradford. In many parts of the streets the water was six feet deep, resulting in great loss of property and the drowning of four persons. Rain had fallen continuously for two days previously; but on the day of the flood an unintermittent torrent came down the Bowling and Thornton becks, which both became choked on reaching the town. The water was first obstructed in its course by the buildings erected over its channel between the two points of Hustler & Blackburn's warehouse, at the one end of Market Street, and the buildings which had been erected over one-half of the brook, near the Church Bridge, at the other end. The obstructions occasioned back-water, and Bowling brook, on the north side of the Hall Ings, was the first that overflowed. This overflow occurred at about half-past one. The overflowing of other two brooks speedily followed, and entering the streets at three different points, namely, the Hall Ings, the end of Union Street by way of Chapel Lane and along

Foundry Lane, where it was met by the flood coming from Thornton Road by way of Tyrrel Street and Sun Bridge, the water soon covered the whole space in front of the Bowling Green and the Sun Inn, and extended over Cuckoo Bridge beyond the end of the Hall Ings, on the one hand, whilst on the other it reached to Hustlergate, at the bottom of Ivegate, filling every cellar, warehouse, and yard with water. The flood thus united soon covered all the vacant ground on the north and south side of Hall Ings, and reached the Junction Inn, in the Leeds Road. Here again it was met by an overflow of the Bowling brook, from Brook Street and George Street, which, running down the Leeds Road, united itself with the mass of waters, and inundated the whole of the lower part of the town, from the bottom of Church Bank, along Well Street, over Church Bridge, up Kirkgate nearly as far as the end of Cheapside, laying the whole of New Street, Broadstones, and the Canal Road under water to a depth of from one foot to six feet, according to the situation of the locality.

Several persons attempted to cross the surging stream on horseback and in carts, but its depth obliged them to relinquish the attempt. In one instance, both horse and rider were overturned; the man was rescued, but the horse was drowned. A young woman sought refuge in Mr. Sam Cousen's shop, at the bottom of Kirkgate; but it proved no refuge, as the shop soon filled to the depth of five feet, and she was immersed to the chin. Mr. Cousen was also in the shop, and by means of assistance, but with great difficulty, smashed out the window of the shop, and thus allowed a portion of the water to escape. Four persons, however, lost their lives during the flood. Thomas Keeton, ostler at the Sun Inn, in attempting to recover some floating casks in Union Street, was carried away by the stream and drowned. A woman named Susannah Lightowler, from Wibsey, in attempting to cross Thornton Road, was also washed away, neither of the bodies being recovered until next day. A child belonging to a man named Taylor was with its mother in a cellar-dwelling in Dunkirk Street, when the place was

filled to the depth of many feet. The mother was rescued, but the child was drowned. Another child, the daughter of a travelling beggar, was also drowned, and there were many narrow escapes from death.

The frequent recurrence of floods like this brought forth a suggestion to the effect that all the houses in the lower parts of the town should be underlaid with cork, so that they would rise and float upon the water, like a bridge of boats! The proposal for a main trunk drain was only feebly hinted at.

Towards the latter end of the year 1837, the town was almost startled out of its propriety by the projection of three rival schemes for supplying water—one by Mr. R. A. Peacocke, another by Mr. William Billington, and a third by Mr. J. Garnett Horsfall.

Mr. Billington proposed to obtain his supply from the river Aire, above the weir at Dixon Mill (now Saltaire), Shipley, which was said to be perfectly free from contamination, and therefore suitable for the purpose! The water would flow from this weir into a reservoir, from which it would be pumped into a larger reservoir, capacious enough to supply the town for three months. From this reservoir it would be pumped through a cast-iron main into another reservoir, situated upon the higher side of Bingley road, at an elevation that would command the highest houses in Bradford. The estimate thus provided for was 730,000 gallons, or ten gallons per day to each individual, reckoning the population at 70,000. The gross outlay was put down at £17,000.

Mr. Peacocke's scheme proposed to supply the town from the streams of Clayton, Allerton, and Thornton, collecting the water in a reservoir situated in "a place admirably formed by nature for the purpose," and then conveying it to a water-house at Whetley Hill. The supply thus obtained, he calculated, would supply dwellings up to an elevation equal with Bowling Iron Works. He also proposed two compensation reservoirs for the supply of the mills. The estimated cost of this scheme, exclusive of

service pipes and compensation to the existing Waterworks Company, he put down at £11,000. The working expenses were estimated at £200 per annum.

Mr. J. G. Horsfall proposed to secure about twenty acres of land for a reservoir a little above New Mill Dam, to contain 62,000,000 gallons, and a smaller compensation reservoir above Sam's Mill. He relied entirely upon the spare water flowing down the Thornton valley, with the occasional flood-water which at times flowed through the town, stated to be equal to 192,000,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours, a quantity sufficient to supply the town for a year and a-half. The water thus obtained would supply all houses on a level with the Bull's Head Inn, Westgate; but the scheme was capable of extension. The outlay, inclusive of service pipes and compensation, would be about £15,000, and the cost of working £200 per annum. Mr. Horsfall estimated an annual revenue of £350, being a profit of £150 per annum.

A Mr. Hillam also submitted a scheme for supplying the town by boring for water, but, as it was pointed out that this process would probably deprive half the mills in Bradford of their supply, no encouragement was given to it.

The whole of these schemes were submitted to a town's meeting, convened by the constables and presided over by Mr. Matthew Thompson; and a committee, comprising many of the most influential gentlemen of the town, was appointed to inquire into them. As a result of the investigations of this committee, a Joint Stock Waterworks Company was formed in April, 1839, with a capital of £40,000, in £20 shares, the secretary being Mr. G. R. Mossman. The plans of Mr. Leather, engineer, of Leeds, were adopted, his proposal being to bring water from Manywells, or Emanuel's Height, Wilsden, conveying it to reservoirs at Chellow Dean and Whetley Hill. The Bill constituting the company was presented to Parliament in the session of 1839, but collapsed upon a technical point. The old Waterworks Company also went to Parliament for powers to extend their scheme. Notices were issued in November, 1839, for a renewed

application to Parliament for carrying out the Manywells and Chellow Dean scheme; but, owing to the severe depression in trade, the application was not proceeded with until the session of 1842, when it was successful. An arrangement was also made with the old Waterworks Company, by which the interest in their works was transferred to the new proprietary, which took the name of the Bradford Waterworks Company, having a capital of £88,500.

In February, 1839, a scheme for providing a line of railway to Leeds by way of the Valley of the Aire was launched, the estimated cost being £400,000, exclusive of stations and working plant. The engineer was Mr. George Stephenson, and strange to say, the whole of the directorate, excepting Mr. J. G. Horsfall, belonged to Leeds. The following significant paragraph appeared in the *Observer* for April 4th, 1839:—"Leeds and Bradford Railway.—The shares in this undertaking are being taken up in almost every town—save Bradford! There now remains no doubt of its ultimate completion." There were several other schemes for supplying the town with railway accommodation, the first attaining success being the Leeds and Bradford (Valley) line, which was opened on June 30th, 1846, amid rejoicings commensurate with the importance of the occasion.

During February, 1839, the beginning of the Chartist movement, so far as it related to Bradford, took place. Large meetings, addressed by Fergus O'Connor, and other well-known Chartists, were held, but no breach of the peace occurred. The Poor Law agitation was yet rife, and an attempt was made to prove that the expense of the working of the new Poor Law was much greater than under the old system, and that the consideration for the poor was less. Add to the above sources of disquietude the fact that a large amount of distress prevailed owing to absence of work, and it will be seen that the year 1839 was far from being a happy one in Bradford. So great was the fear of rioting towards the end of the year that special constables were sworn in, and temporary barracks were fitted up in Swaine Street and Leeds Road for infantry soldiers.

During the year some attempts at public improvement were made under decidedly unfavourable circumstances. The end of Market Street, at its junction with Kirkgate, was awkwardly narrow; but before the surveyors could vote any money for improvements in this or other parts of the town, they must obtain the consent of a vestry convened for the purpose. In accord with the limited notions of the period, it was proposed to take eleven square yards only from the frontage of Mr. John Wilcock, tinner, the price asked for which being the modest sum of £300, afterwards reduced to £280, and this sum was voted. At this meeting the first note was struck of the movement for obtaining a Charter of Incorporation, but many discordant sounds were heard in the interval before the borough became incorporated.

Meanwhile the progress of Bradford commercially may be noted. The number of worsted mills in 1841 was sixty-seven, the number of mill occupiers 109, the amount of horse-power 2058, and the total number of artisans employed 10,410. At the close of 1841, the population of the borough amounted to 66,718 persons—an increase of 23,000 in the ten years preceding, and five times the number of the population in 1801. Unfortunately, the year 1841 was an unprosperous period in the history of the staple trade, owing to the American panic, which affected the stuff market considerably.

This depression was considerably intensified during the next year, 1842, and the privations of workpeople were increased by the alarming Chartist riots, plug-drawing, and the like, of which Bradford was the scene. The history of this period is one of the darkest chapters in the industrial life of Bradford, but we cannot do more than briefly allude to it. From 1839 to 1842, the receipts from the rates increased from £15,666 to £26,080 per year, or 66 per cent. The gross payments for the same time increased from £19,437 to £32,591, or 68 per cent.

Energetic steps were taken by the Commissioners, in the December of this year, to enforce smoke consumption, and notices were served upon sixty firms, requiring them to

construct the respective fire-places and chimneys of their steam-engines in such manner as to effectually destroy the smoke arising therefrom. The law clerk was also instructed to take legal proceedings against all who would not put in apparatus. An inspector was appointed, at twenty-six shillings per week, to look out for defaulters. Mr. Edward Billingsley, of Bradford Moor, having invented an apparatus, offered it free to any one choosing to adopt it.

The growing importance of the town had become so decided in the year 1843, that it was deemed expedient to elect a body of thirteen ratepayers to act as surveyors, in place of two, who had been hitherto found sufficient to represent the ratepayers, in conjunction with that important body the Commissioners. By the provisions of the Highway Act of 1835, towns and places having a population of 5000 and upwards might elect a Board of Surveyors instead of individual surveyors, such Board to consist of not more than twenty nor less than five persons. Taking advantage of this clause, the ratepayers, at a vestry meeting held March 24th, 1843, Mr. E. H. Parratt, chairman, arrived at a decision which is best expressed in the following resolution, viz.:—

That, considering the importance of the township of Bradford, the amount of its population, and the extent of its highways, it is inexpedient and improper that the responsibility of the management of the highways should continue to be placed in the hands of two individuals. *It is therefore resolved*—That, under and by virtue of the Act 5th and 6th William IV., c. 50, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to highways in that part of Great Britain called England," a Board be now formed for the superintendence of the highways of the township of Bradford, and that such Board consist of thirteen householders residing in and assessed to the poor of the township, and that such Board shall be called "The Board for the repair of the highways of the township of Bradford."

It was also resolved:—

That the following gentlemen being eligible be now elected as the Board of Highway Surveyors for the year ending March 25th, 1844, viz.:—

Samuel Broadbent, vitriol manufacturer, Canal Side;
Edward Billingsley, spinner, Bradford Moor;

Joseph Farrar, hatter, Kirkgate;
Richard Garnett, spinner, High Street;
Joseph Greenough, spinner, Westgate;
John Hill, maltster, Westgate;
William Hodgson, mason, Northbrook Place;
Henry Leah, ironmaster, North Parade;
Joshua Lupton, woolstapler, Manor Row;
William Metcalfe, architect, Market Street;
Edward Hawksworth Parratt, ironmonger, Broadstones;
Henry Read, tinner, Market Street;
Squire Sharp, spinner, Thornton Road.

The first meeting of the new Board of Surveyors was held at the Station House on March 27th, 1843, when Mr. Henry Leah was appointed chairman; Mr. Richard Garnett, vice-chairman; Mr. Samuel Laycock, treasurer; and Mr. Joseph Farrar, clerk *pro tem.* The town was divided into six districts, each having two members of the Board as responsible surveyors. Mr. William Clough was appointed clerk to the Board at a salary of £25 per annum, and Mr. John Gill assistant-surveyor, at twenty-four shillings per week wages.

From this period each governing body pursued the "even tenour of its way" almost regardless of the other, although both doubtless acted in the interest of the town. Although the *Observer* had now been established ten years, reporters were regarded as intruders upon the privacy of either the Commissioners' or the Surveyors' meetings; but the gracious privilege was accorded the staff of that journal of perusing the minutes afterwards. Both bodies levied separate rates, and while some defaulters were excused payment, others were "warned" by Abraham Bentley, the bellman. The books of the Highway Surveyors were excellently kept by Mr. Clough—a gentleman whose mastery of details and accounts was quite exceptional.

In February, 1844, Mr. G. R. Mossman voluntarily resigned his office as law clerk to the Commissioners, when Mr. Jo. Thompson and Mr. William Weir, solicitors, were candidates for the office. Mr. Weir received the appointment at the former salary, namely, £25 per annum and fees

for prosecutions, &c. In October, 1845, the unexpected decease of Mr. Weir again left the Commissioners without law clerk, when Mr. Johnson Atkinson Busfeild was elected, and that gentleman retained the office until the Board of Commissioners was superseded by the Corporation.

Mr. Thomas Haigh also resigned his office of collector in December, 1844, on account of his other engagements, and Mr. William Clough, collector to the surveyors, was elected to the office at a remuneration of 2 per cent. upon the first half of the rate and 4 per cent. upon the remainder. Mr. Clough continued to act as collector to both bodies until the Charter of Incorporation was granted, when he received the appointment of accountant and collector to the Corporation, in which twofold capacity he acted without the possibility of reproach. Mr. Clough's aptitude for detail was only equalled by his thorough rectitude and industry, and probably no man of his time possessed a larger measure of public confidence. Mr. Clough was a native of Bradford, and was formerly a schoolmaster, his "academy" being at Stott Hill. In filling up the vacancy caused by his death in June, 1858, the Council decided to separate the two offices of rate collector and accountant, allowing for the latter a salary of £300 per annum. For the office of collector, it was decided to continue the custom of paying a fixed salary of £350 per annum, with 2½ per cent. upon the last fourth of the rate collected, each official to find his own clerks. Mr. J. T. Newboult, who had had a long acquaintance with the duties under Mr. Clough, was appointed to the office of collector, and Mr. Henry Ibbotson to that of accountant.

From an abstract of the accounts of the Commissioners for the year ending June, 1844, we find the receipts of that body from rates to have been £2888, and from sundries £26, making a total of £2914. The expenditure included on gas account the sum of £1091; for watchmen's services, £890; for scavenging, £165; surveyor's salary and rate collecting, £200; smoke inspector, £45; and sundries.

Considerable sums were also being expended by the Surveyors in the laying down of causeways. We find the

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY.

William Clough.

sum of £110 granted for the laying down of a causeway in North Parade, and another sum of £150 for the purpose of continuing the causeway near the old coal staithe at the end of Hall Ings along Well Street. The sum of £150 was also granted for the making of a drain in Thornton Road, which was to be three feet high and two feet wide, and to be carried as far along Thornton Road as the sum granted would allow of. The estimate accepted for making this drain amounted to five shillings and fourpence per lineal yard. A special meeting of the Surveyors was also summoned to consider the propriety of undertaking the repair of all the causeways in the town at the expense of the ratepayers. Professional services, however, were economically dispensed with at this period, Mr. William Metcalfe, a member of the Board, having undertaken to make the necessary levels and surveys of the works in progress.

During the year, Manchester Road, from the toll bar to the Lister's Arms; Little Horton Lane, from Rand's Mill to Mr. Hailstone's entrance gates; Great Horton Lane, from the previous limits to the toll bar; Thornton Road, to the boundary of the township; Eccleshill Road, from the Wharf Inn to the toll bar; and Otley Road, from the Cock and Bottle Inn to the junction with North Wing, were respectively declared to be public highways within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, to be lighted, watched, and improved under the powers of the Act.

In March, 1844, the surveyors, through their clerk, Mr. William Clough, offered some valuable hints as to the working of the General Highway Act, in a communication to the Commissioners then inquiring into the sanitary condition of populous towns. Locally, this communication is of especial value, containing, as it does, much information as to the existing state of town's affairs in the Bradford of that period. One of the defective clauses of the existing Act pointed out by Mr. Clough was that by which the whole Board were bound to retire annually, thus leaving it to the caprice of a vestry meeting whether or not an entirely fresh set of surveyors might be put in their places. He recom-

mended that only a third of the Board should retire, and that they should be elected by the burgesses generally, and not by a vestry meeting. The local difficulties created by the existence in the same town of two separate governing bodies, irresponsible to each other and having jurisdiction over the same area, were also effectively pointed out. According to the Act by which the Lighting and Watching Commissioners were appointed, that body had power over the causeways and footpaths in such streets only as were declared to be within the limits of the Act. The effect of this arrangement was that while some of the causeways and footpaths were under the control of the Commissioners, others were under the Board of Surveyors, and from a want of proper documents it was often uncertain as to which of the two bodies certain parts of the causeways belonged. One consequence of this divided authority was that encroachments were frequently made upon the causeways, a notion prevailing that the latter were the private property of the owners of the adjoining houses. The difficulty, sometimes almost insurmountable, of effecting the widening of the cartways, rounding the corners of causeways, or otherwise improving them, was frequently increased by the awkwardness of adjoining property owners, who at times drove off the Board's workmen, and defied the Board.

The state of the Bradford Canal was also alluded to by the Surveyors in the following paragraph, which may be given entire, as showing the composition of the noxious compound which, at that time, floated up to the very bottom of Kirkgate:—

The Bradford Canal is supplied with water from the beck, which for a short distance runs parallel to it. The bed of the beck is lower than the bed of the canal. Hence floodgates or stop-gates are put down in the beck, which prevent the escape of the water till it rises to a certain level, in order that the canal may have a supply of water, which is conveyed through a sluice for this purpose. The drains of the town are emptied into this watercourse, and principally above the floodgates. Besides, on the sides of the stream there are a great many factories of various kinds of manufacture, &c., the soil, refuse, and filth of which fall into the beck. In summer time the water is low,

and all this filth accumulates for weeks, or months, above the floodgates, and emits a most offensive smell. This noxious compound is conveyed through the sluice into the canal, when it undergoes a process which renders it still more offensive. For the millowners below the floodgates, having a deficiency of water, contract with the proprietors of the canal for a supply of water for their boilers. The water is conveyed for this purpose in pipes to the boilers, and, after being used for the generation of steam, is conveyed back again into the canal, so that the waters of the canal are scarcely ever cool in summer, and constantly emit the most offensive gases.

There need be little wonder that such a seething mass occasionally "took fire," and such was actually the case. Nor could it be doubted that the public health suffered in consequence of the noisome effluvia given off.

The Bradford Beck, in addition to its filthy condition, as described in the above paragraph, was also most liable to swells in the case of heavy rains, and many were the serious inundations which followed. These disastrous occurrences were liable to become even more frequent, owing to the encroachments made upon the bed of the beck by the owners of property on either side. On the occasion of a transfer of such property, these parties measured and sold off half of the bed of the stream, and the purchaser naturally thought he had a right to appropriate what he had bought. Hence buildings were erected either in or over the beck, thus straitening the watercourse and materially increasing the liability to floods. The surveyors, upon one occasion, took action with the view of removing a deposit which had accumulated under one of the bridges, but they were advised that they had no power to interfere.

Several well-known nuisances also existed in various parts of the town; but, as they were upon private property, the Board were again powerless. One of these was upon the site of the present Exchange, and consisted of deposits of offal and refuse from the ash-places of the neighbourhood. A huge reservoir of filth, the depository of street sweepings and sludge of all kinds, also existed at Cuckoo Bridge, now the site of Luccock, Lupton & Co.'s warehouse, in Bridge Street.

There were no regulations for house drainage or street sewering, nor any regulations for the building of houses. The streets, courts, and alleys were generally laid out without regard to the proper inclination for the discharge of surface water. The majority of the streets were uneven and unpaved, and there were many stagnant pools contiguous to the houses. Neither were there proper regulations for the cleansing of ashpits, many of which were standing nuisances. The houses of the lower class were often unprovided with places for depositing ashes and refuse, and the inmates "temmed" their refuse out in front of the dwellings. In some places these accumulations reached higher than the windows admitting light to the houses. Cottages were generally built back to back, this being considered an economical plan, and many of the courts in which such houses were built were closed at one end, the only approach from the main street being by means of a passage or arched cartway. Cellar dwellings were numerous, and were in the majority of cases inefficiently lighted, drained, and ventilated. Frequently seven or eight persons resided in a house with two rooms, one of which was used as a workshop, especially by the woolcombers. The atmosphere in these places was most offensive, and there was no arrangement for ventilation.

It was no serious reflection upon the Surveyors, who declared the powers conferred upon them to be totally inadequate to remedy the above condition of affairs, that one of the Health of Towns Commissioners should, as the result of his investigation, declare Bradford to be the "dirtiest, filthiest, and worst regulated town in the kingdom."

The agitation for an application to the Privy Council, praying that body to grant a Charter of Incorporation to Bradford, had already assumed some proportions, and for two years after the visit of the Health of Towns Commissioners it continued an absorbing topic. During that period, and for some time afterwards, the Lighting and Watching Commissioners and the Board of Surveyors remained in power. It is unnecessary, however, to refer more minutely to their operations during the interval.

Before passing forward to consider the period inaugurated under the Corporation, we may conclude this section of "Historical Notes" by adding as complete a list as possible of those gentlemen who held office as Commissioners, excepting, however, the names of those already given in the abstract from the Act of 1803. We may state that eight gentlemen are now living whose names will be found in the list, viz.:—Messrs. George Oxley, elected in 1838; William Byles, H. W. Crossley, and William Peel, elected in 1843; Charles Walker, elected in 1844; J. V. Godwin, William Fison, and John Glover, elected in 1846.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE ACT OF 1803.

Elected 1804 to 1812:
- Dr. Mossman.
- Timothy Maud.
- Francis Simes.
- Matthew Thompson.
- Nathaniel Murgatroyd.

Elected April, 1813:
- John Hardy.
- Charles Harris.
- Benjamin Thompson.
- Greenwood Bentley.
- Rev. Charles Hardy.
- William Wood.
- John Wood, junior.
- John Anderton.
- George Anderton.
- James Stead.
- William Chapman.
- William Sharp, M.D.
- Matthias Whitehead.
- James Marshall.
- Joshua Mann.
- Henry Leah.
- Thomas Hollings.

November, 1824:
- John Ness Blakey.
- William Maud.
- John Armistead.

August, 1825:
- Thomas Fearnley.

September, 1825:
- John Outhwaite, M.D.
- Thomas Rishworth, junior.
- George Haigh.
- Richard Thornton.
- Thomas Crosley.
- James Bilton.
- Joseph Walker.
- John Bilton.
- James Firth.
- Daniel Salt.
- John Lee.

October, 1825:
- Thomas Milthorp.
- John Barraclough.
- Joshua Stead.

December, 1825:
- John Blackburn.
- John Stead.

June, 1826:
- William F. Hoyland.
- James Ellis.

September, 1826:
- Thomas Beaumont.
- John Aked.

October, 1826:

George Robert Mossman.

February, 1827:

Joseph Smith (Tyrrels).
Benjamin Williamson.

March, 1827:

R. W. Riley.

November, 1827:

John Bottomley.

December, 1827:

Jonathan A. Illingworth.
Joseph Smith, land agent.

February, 1828:

Jonas Milnes.

August, 1829:

Timothy Horsfall.

November, 1829:

Samuel Laycock.

August, 1830:

Joshua Lupton.

October, 1830:

David Wilcock.
William Murgatroyd.
C. T. Turner.
William Hardcastle.

February, 1831:

John G. Horsfall.

September, 1834:

Thomas Buck.
Isaac Patchett.
Thomas Thwaites.
Robert Milligan.
John Hill.
Henry Forbes.
James Rennie.
Samuel Selby.
William Marten.

November, 1834:

Richard Tolson.
W. C. Haigh.
George Willett.
William Macturk, M.D.

December, 1834:

John Fearnsides.
Thomas Holmes.
John Rouse.
John Lee, junior.
William Cheesebrough.
William Wells.

July, 1835:

William Rand.
Christopher Waud.
John Allott.

March, 1838:

George Oxley.
John Rand.
John Atkinson.

June, 1839:

Richard Garnett.
Swithin Anderton.

January, 1841:

Samuel Broadbent.
William Walker.
Francis Rouse.

November, 1843:

George Alderson.
Henry Brown.
William Byles.
H. W. Crossley.
John Douglas.
Joseph Farrar.
Peter Kenyon Holden.
Thomas Hill (maltster).
William Metcalfe.
E. J. Mitchell.
E. H. Parratt.
William Pilling.
Charles Tetley.

John Woodhead.
Jas. Wade (late innkeeper).
Thomas Willett.

December, 1843:

Isaac Wright.
William Peel.

February, 1844:

Charles Walker.

August, 1844:

John Ramsden.

January, 1845:

John Dale.

March, 1845:

James Keighley.

May, 1845:

Edward Waud.
William Glover.

August, 1846:

John V. Godwin.
James Leeming.
William Fison.

September, 1846:

John Glover.

September, 1847:

Henry Read.
Joshua Brigg.

BRADFORD UNDER THE CORPORATION.

The records of town's affairs previously given extended in point of date to the year 1844, at which period the Board of Commissioners and the Highway Surveyors were struggling with an accumulating weight of responsibility which they felt themselves altogether inadequate to sustain. In continuing the narrative and gathering up the historic crumbs which form material for a *resumé* of the transactions of the Bradford Corporation, we propose to enter into greater detail, inasmuch as no continuous record exists of the doings of that body. Between the period already treated of, however, and the era of the Corporation, an interval of several years occurred, to which we must revert. It was an interval during which the initiatory stages leading up to the granting of a Charter of Incorporation to the town were reached and passed, although not without the prevalence of much party feeling. Into the imbroglio created by the pro-Corporation party and their opponents we have no intention to enter beyond referring in general terms to the main issue thus raised. Less than that would amount to an abnegation of duty. The obtaining of the necessary Charter was the result of much persistent effort on the part of those who regarded the acquisition of such an instrument as of paramount importance if the future welfare of the town was to be considered. The Conservatives generally opposed it, fearful that the principle of popular government, as illustrated in the working of a municipality, might tend to diminish their influence as a party holding opposite opinions. The period of contention was of long duration, but, with few exceptions, it may be stated that the leading movers of the anti-Corporation party cheerfully added the weight of their influence in promoting the well-being of the town immediately a Corporation was formed.

The necessity for some measure calculated to meet the urgent requirements of the expanding town was acknowledged

alike by friends and opponents of incorporation. The population in the four townships comprising the borough had increased to nearly 70,000 souls, and the assessable value to £154,000. One serious defect of the Act of the Board of Commissioners was that it referred only to the township of Bradford and part of the hamlet of Little Horton—the townships of Bowling, Manningham, and a considerable portion of Horton, with a population of upwards of 30,000 persons, being destitute of any local government whatever, not even possessing the advantage of being lighted and watched. "Besides, the Commissioners under the Act were a self-elected and irresponsible body, and the majority of them scarcely ever took part in its administration. The police force was ridiculously small in proportion to the number of inhabitants; but there were at the time some amateur constables, and many willing to assist, so that the force was, for its numbers, an effective one. The head-constable of Bradford, who performed the duties of a kind of borough reeve, was, in reality, appointed annually by the Court Leet of the Manor. The constables for the other townships were chosen in like manner. The head-constable convened and presided, by courtesy, at public meetings, and was considered the chief of the town, but he had no legal control over the day or night police" *(James)*.

The election of a Board of Surveyors in place of the two annually elected by the vestry, which took place in March, 1843, was a step in the direction of a better condition of affairs; but it was limited in its influence by the restricted and conflicting powers existing. Not content with this step, however, several of the surveyors, and among them the late Alderman Joseph Farrar, desired to infuse increased animation into the principal executive of the town, the Board of Commissioners, with the result that several members of the Board of Surveyors, and others, were elected upon the Board of Commissioners. Into the deliberations of that august assembly Mr. Farrar and his friends carried their reforming notions, and many high words were the result; but the reformers carried all their measures. The infusion of

new blood also led to many attempts at improvement, and a considerable extension of the limits over which the powers of the Act should extend was mooted; but so curious were those powers that difficulties were met with at every turn. For instance, the jurisdiction of the Act could not be applied in any street except there was a continuous causeway, and at that time many streets had not a continuous causeway. Houses were erected to suit the convenience of the purchaser of the land, the consequence being that where a house was built a few flags were laid down in front, while the next plot was vacant—no house, no causeway! In attempting to discharge their functions, as laid down by Act of Parliament, the Commissioners had first to decide the question—What was the town of Bradford? Certain premises in Mill Street were held not liable to be rated because they could be reached by a road along the canal side, which was private property; and having no causeway they could not be lighted, and so could not be brought within the operation of the Act. These premises were, therefore—out of the town! Such were some of the anomalies which existed in connection with the two bodies whose history has been previously treated of.

The initiatory steps which led to a direct application for a Charter of Incorporation were taken at a meeting held in the Athenæum of the Mechanics' Institute, in December of the year 1843, immediately after the defeat of the local Commissioners in their attempt to obtain a Police and Improvement Act. At that meeting it was resolved that an application to the Privy Council for a Charter was the only possible means of securing the improved municipal regulations which the inhabitants generally wished for. Mr. John Dale was appointed treasurer, and Messrs. W. Hudson and J. A. Cooper, solicitors, were elected joint secretaries of the committee. Mr. William Clough, whose services in getting up facts and statistics had before-time proved of great value, was also employed in a work in which he especially excelled. The canvass for subscriptions and names to a petition intended to be presented went on very successfully for some time, but by and bye the funds fell so

far short that the treasurer was nearly £100 out of pocket! Another meeting was then called, and a report of progress so favourable was made that the gentlemen of the town entered into a guarantee fund, which ultimately reached £2000.

Whilst this was going on, a few gentlemen who held opinions adverse to the grant got up a very strenuous opposition, and they also promoted a petition. The result is of some interest, and, although it has been otherwise recorded, the proceedings leading up to it find a legitimate place in these pages.

The petition in favour of a Charter being granted set forth that the Parliamentary borough of Bradford comprised in the several townships of Bradford, Horton, Bowling, and Manningham a population of upwards of 70,000. Inasmuch as the Act governing the Commissioners referred only to the town of Bradford and part of the hamlet of Little Horton, the townships of Bowling and Manningham and a considerable portion of Horton, with a population of upwards of 30,000 persons, were destitute of any local government whatever, not even possessing the advantage of being lighted and watched; that since the above Act was passed, forty-four years before, the population within the borough had increased upwards of 400 per cent.; that within the boundaries of Bradford there were about eighty worsted mills, sixteen dyeworks, two hundred and fifty stuff and wool warehouses, forty collieries, twenty-two stone quarries, &c.; that the increasing importance of the town, considered as one of the most important commercial districts in the kingdom, urgently called for a well-organised local government, the Commissioners, with their limited powers, finding it impossible sufficiently to protect either person or property; that the petitioners had on two previous occasions made application to Parliament for an Act to meet the exigencies of the case, but had been defeated by the opposition of influential and interested persons. Under the above circumstances, the memorialists prayed Her Majesty to grant a Charter of Incorporation to the borough pursuant to the provisions of the Act for the regulation of municipal corporations.

Of the 10,833 signatures upon this petition there were those of thirty-two Commissioners, twelve out of the thirteen surveyors, sixteen ministers, thirteen solicitors, thirteen surgeons, fifty-six merchants, two bankers, ninety-eight woolstaplers, 220 worsted manufacturers, thirteen dyers, sixty innkeepers (not beersellers), 2100 tradesmen, and 8187 operatives.

The active canvass which was set on foot by the pro-Corporation party brought forth strong efforts on the part of those ratepayers who were content with the old state of affairs, and the counter-petition which was lodged furnished ample testimony, not only to the success of their endeavours, but also to the divided state of opinion in the town upon the question at issue. As against the 10,833 signatures in favour of a Corporation there were found to be 12,187 against! An analysis of the signatures attached to the anti-Corporation petition showed the following result, that the petition had been signed by the vicar and eight clergymen, the ladies of the manor, eleven West Riding magistrates, the Low Moor and Bowling Iron Companies, two physicians, eighteen surgeons, twenty-one solicitors, three bankers, fifty-two merchants, 105 worsted spinners and woolstaplers, ninety manufacturers, 253 ladies and gentlemen, ninety-eight innkeepers, 1003 shopkeepers, and 10,535 operatives, making altogether a total in opposition of 12,187. While fully admitting that the powers possessed by the governing bodies were inadequate to the requirements of the town, the anti-Corporationists contended that these requirements might be met by the procuring of a Police and Improvement Act. The inconsistency of the position thus assumed conveyed its own condemnation, inasmuch as the Commissioners had met with an equally energetic opposition to their proposal to obtain a Police and Improvement Act.

The above analyses also show the diversity of opinion which ruled in the counsels of the Board of Commissioners upon the question, inasmuch as while thirty-two members of that body sided with the pro-Corporationists, twenty-six signed the opposing petition, and also forwarded a separate

memorial to the Privy Council intimating their opposition. This procedure led to strong recriminatory language upon both sides, the tone of which may be gathered from the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the Commissioners, held in May, 1845 :—

> That the Commissioners present having heard, with feelings of indignation, the memorial addressed by some of their number to the Privy Council against a Charter of Incorporation, . . . declares that a majority of the Commissioners who signed that memorial have, by their notorious inattention to the duties of office, rendered themselves ineligible to give an opinion on the question.

There was an equally sharp passage of arms in connection with the Board of Surveyors, who, judging by the fact that twelve out of the thirteen members had signed the pro-Corporation petition, might be assumed to be practically unanimous upon the vexed question. This discrepancy, however, is subject to explanation. The canvass for signatures to both petitions was somewhat protracted, extending over twelve months, during which period a fresh Board of Surveyors had been elected, as may be gathered from the following minute, taken from the surveyors' books for April, 1845, Mr. Richard Mortimer Scholefield being in the chair:—

> That this Board views with regret the step which a portion of the late Board have taken by forwarding to Her Majesty a petition praying that an Act of Incorporation might be granted to this borough, and that, in our opinion, it is the wish of a large majority of the ratepayers of this township that we, as members of the present Board, by our appointment, are called upon to disabuse the minds of Her Majesty and the Privy Council by distinctly and most unequivocally giving a negative to the documents sent.

As a counter move, a petition was forwarded in which the following paragraph occurs :—

> That we, the Board of Surveyors, having taken the moral and sanitary condition of the town into our serious consideration, deem the existing Highway Act sufficient for effecting the purposes for which it was passed, and declare that the Charter of Incorporation is not desirable for this borough.

The Board of Surveyors at this period comprised the following, namely:—Richard Mortimer Scholefield, Samuel Sowden, W. M. Harris, William Rouse, Thomas Wroe, John Bolton, John Lupton, Michael Milner, Wm. Brayshaw, Francis Ackroyd, James Sugden, James Patchett, and John Wade. The acting surveyor was John Gill.

Into the conflict of opinion thus raised the Privy Council entered judicially, and with a view to determine the *bonâ fides* of the two petitions, sent down Major Jebb to hold an inquiry on the scene. The points of inquiry contained in the major's commission were as follows:—

1. The number of ratepayers signing the petition for and against, and the amount of their several assessments.

2. The state of local government in Bradford.

3. The limits to be assigned to the borough in the event of a Charter being granted.

4. The number and limits of the wards and the number of aldermen and councillors to each.

The scrutiny took place in May, 1845, at the Court of Requests, Darley Street. On behalf of the promoters of the Corporation there appeared Messrs. C. H. Dawson, George Oxley, Thomas Beaumont, and Joseph Smith (land agent), with Mr. J. Reid Wagstaff and Mr. J. A. Cooper, solicitors. For the anti-Corporationists there were present Messrs. John G. Horsfall, William Walker, Cowling Ackroyd, and Morris Birkbeck; with Mr. George R. Mossman, solicitor, and Mr. George Coates, agent.

The result of the inquiry proved the genuineness of the signatures upon both the petitions better than had been anticipated, and the immensely greater number of names on the two together than appeared upon the rate-books was shown to have arisen from the fact that many persons had signed *both* petitions! The actual figures to which the numbers were reduced were as follow:—

For the Charter, 8715 ratepayers, with an assessment of £78,512.

Against the Charter, 10,716 ratepayers, with an assessment of £96,432.

Major Jebb, therefore, reported to the Privy Council that the petition against the Charter, both as respected numbers and amount of rates, was the stronger. In accordance with this report, the then President of the Council, Lord Wharncliffe, recommended a refusal of the grant—and it was refused. The subscribers to the guarantee fund paid towards the expenses of promoting the Corporation petition eight shillings and sixpence in the pound upon their subscriptions, and the agitation ceased for a time.

When, however, the defeated pro-Corporation party reviewed all the circumstances of the case, they were convinced that the actual feeling of the inhabitants was in their favour, and they determined to renew the struggle until success should crown their efforts. Accordingly, in the month of October, 1846, the active members of the old committee met, and determined to renew the application. Messrs. Joseph Smith, Henry Brown, Thomas Rennards, and John Dale were appointed as the committee to arrange preliminaries and get up the petition. Mr. Smith agreed to advance £100 till a guarantee could be obtained, and Mr. Dale was re-appointed treasurer. Guided by past experience, and warned of the danger of a protracted canvass, the promoters determined to have all things in readiness; accordingly they had clerks to register the names as they were brought in, and themselves kept up a perpetual inspection of the proceedings. The committee also bargained with the law agents to have no remuneration for their services if the attempt was unsuccessful.

All these preliminaries arranged, the canvassers again started on their mission about the middle of November, 1846. A very general co-operation was tendered to the movement by the Board of Commissioners, and the drawing up of a memorial in favour of a Charter was entrusted to five of their number, namely, Messrs. Joseph Smith, Joshua Lupton, George Oxley, J. Wade, and John V. Godwin. The canvass was steadily pursued until January 16th, 1847, when the petition was forwarded to the Council Office for presentation.

On the 5th of March following, a formal protest was presented in opposition, signed by about thirty highly-respectable persons, referring the Lords of the Council to the former decision, and expressing a hope that they might not again be called on to expend their money in getting up a counter petition. The Lords of the Council, however, determined again to send down Major Jebb, but only a formal protest was put in by the anti-Corporationists, who, as a *dernier ressort*, strove hard to obtain the exclusion of Great Horton from the municipal borough. The Lords in Council, however, were satisfied as to the *bonâ fide* necessity of the case, and the Charter was granted at a Privy Council held on April 24th, 1847, Her Majesty being present.

It is but a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Mr. J. A. Cooper, the legal agent, to state that the success of the movement was largely owing to the zeal and industry displayed by him on the occasion. Mr. Cooper afterwards published an exhaustive record of the proceedings, to which we have been principally indebted for the materials in compiling this narrative.

Before the election of a Town Council, however, much preparatory labour was necessitated on the part of the pro-Corporation party. The borough was divided into eight wards, styled respectively South Ward, East Ward, North Ward, West Ward, Bowling Ward, Little Horton Ward, Great Horton Ward, and Manningham Ward. The boundaries of the out-township wards were co-extensive with the boundaries of the respective townships of Manningham, Bowling, and Horton.

The corporate body was to consist of a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors. The qualification for the office of alderman or common councillor was the possession of property to the amount of £1000, or a rating of £30 per annum, not being a parson, but being a resident householder within seven miles of the borough, and occupying house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop within the borough. The qualification of a voter consisted in the fact

of his occupying a "house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop," and of being an "inhabitant householder."

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, then barrister-at-law, revised the first burgess list, which comprised 5457 names, viz.:—West Ward, 1151; South Ward, 655; East Ward, 452; North Ward, 254; Bowling Ward, 715; Great Horton Ward, 556; Little Horton Ward, 1206; Manningham Ward, 468.

The period during which these preliminaries were being arranged was not favourable to the auspicious inauguration of an era fraught with such momentous issues to the newly-chartered borough. Much distress prevailed in the town owing to the depressed state of the staple industry. When the Charter arrived, the newly-fledged burgesses were also in the throes of a Parliamentary election, the candidates being on one side Mr. William Busfeild, of Upwood, and Colonel Thompson; on the other, Mr. H. W. Wickham, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, now Viscount Cranbrook. In consequence of the excitement of the Parliamentary proceedings which took place only a week before, not much interest was taken in the municipal election, and there were contests in only three of the wards, namely, East, West, and North. Mr. John Reid Wagstaff, solicitor, who was named in the Charter as returning-officer, officiated in that capacity at the first election of the Town Council, and the following is a complete list of the gentlemen returned, namely:—

West Ward (1151 names on the burgess list).—*George Alderson, John King, *E. H. Parratt, William German, *Joseph Farrar, John Lawson.

South Ward (655 names).—*Swithin Anderton, *William Metcalfe, John Russell, *William Peel, Edward Billingsley, George G. Tetley.

East Ward (452 names).—Henry Read, *Joshua Brigg, Robt. Patterson, William Rouse, Joshua Pollard, *John Ramsden.

North Ward (254 names).—Richard Newby, James Green, *E. J. Mitchell, Samuel Atkinson, Charles Rhodes, Michael Rogerson.

Bowling Ward (715 names).—William Terry, G. W. Addison, Benj. Berry, William Stead, James Firth, *John Glover.

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY.

John Reid Wagstaff.

GREAT HORTON WARD (556 names).—John Bartle, William Buckle, John Clough.

LITTLE HORTON WARD (1206 names).—Samuel Bottomley, James Bilton, John Clayton, John Hill, scale beam maker, John Hill, maltster, Samuel Smith.

MANNINGHAM WARD (468 names).—Richard Margerison, John Tordoff, John Denby.

Those marked with an asterisk were also Commissioners.

Mr. John Reid Wagstaff, solicitor, the returning-officer at the period of incorporation, held the official positions of superintendent-registrar and clerk to the Guardians of the Bradford Union, which, in 1847, comprised the whole of the townships in the parish of Bradford, excepting Haworth, and also the townships of Drighlington, Cleckheaton, Hunsworth, Tong, Bolton, Idle, Calverley, and Pudsey. Mr. Wagstaff was born in the army, in 1810. His father, Quarter-master Wm. Wagstaff, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, on leaving the service after peace had been declared, in 1814, settled in Bradford as landlord of the Brown Cow Inn, Kirkgate, which property he purchased and rebuilt in 1826. One of his daughters married Mr. William Hudson, solicitor, father of Mr. W. H. Hudson, subsequently Town Clerk. John Reid Wagstaff was articled to the firm of Lambert and Hudson, and he commenced practice in 1835. In 1848, the year after the incorporation, the unwieldy Bradford Poor Law Union was divided, when seventeen townships were handed over to form the North Bierley Union. Mr. Wagstaff retained the position of clerk to the Bradford Union, comprising the four townships of the borough, which, together with the office of superintendent-registrar of the Bradford district, he held until his death in June, 1850. He married a daughter of John Bradford, of the White Swan Inn, but left no issue.

The first meeting of the Council was held on August 18th, 1847, in the Court House, when the following gentlemen were elected as aldermen of the borough, viz.:—West Ward, Messrs. Robert Milligan and Henry Brown; South Ward, Titus Salt and Henry Forbes; East Ward, James Garnett

and Thomas Beaumont; North Ward, Joshua Lupton and Christopher Waud; Bowling Ward, William Cheesebrough and Edward Ripley; Great Horton Ward, William Rand; Little Horton Ward, Samuel Smith and Joseph Smith; Manningham Ward, George Rogers.

Mr. J. A. Cooper, solicitor, was appointed town clerk, an office for which he possessed considerable aptitude, and to the possession of which he had established some claim by the valuable services rendered by him in the endeavour to obtain a Charter of Incorporation. Mr. Samuel Laycock was also appointed treasurer to the Corporation; Mr. William Clough, accountant; Mr. William Bakes, inspector of nuisances; and Mr. Isaac Rowntree, surveyor of streets.

Three gentlemen were proposed for the office of mayor, viz.:—Mr. Robert Milligan, Mr. William Rand, and Mr. Titus Salt; but the feeling of the Council preponderating in favour of Mr. Milligan, the other two gentlemen retired, and Mr. Milligan was unanimously elected. Had the late Mr. Henry Leah's life been prolonged till the election, there is little doubt that the distinction would willingly have been conferred upon that gentleman, and he was eminently worthy of it. The honour, however, was judiciously bestowed upon Mr. Milligan, his friend and coadjutor in many a good work.

The first mayoral dinner took place in the Exchange Buildings on October 1st, and was a truly magnificent affair. About 200 guests responded to the invitation of the Mayor; Mr. William Busfeild, of Upwood, and Colonel Thompson, the newly-elected members for the borough, being among the number. In making up his invitation list, Mr. Milligan made no distinction as to political creed—a principle which has ruled the mayoral feasts in Bradford ever since. In thus bringing together political opponents, however, the first Mayor obeyed a natural impulse of his character, while at the same time his hospitable action had the effect of allaying much of the animosity which had been aroused during the prolonged agitation preceding the obtaining of the Charter.

The Corporation adopted as its seal an adaptation of the Bradford arms. The design is in quartrefoil. In the upper compartment, over the crest, is the figure of Bishop Blaize, having a crozier in his left hand and a comb in his right, with the horn of plenty at his feet. In the dexter quartrefoil appears the figure of Justice seated on wool packs, with the alpaca goat at her feet, and a factory in the distance. In the sinister quartrefoil Mercury is seated on a bale of goods, a ram being at his feet and a ship in full sail in the distance. In the lower compartment of the seal are the arms of the Corporation, described in heraldic language as—Per pale gules and azure on a chevron engrailed between three bugle horns, stringed, Or, a well sable. The crest is—A boar's head without tongue, erased, Or, a tree proper. Below the shield is the motto, "Labor omnia vincit," upon a scroll, and pendant therefrom the golden fleece. The whole is encircled by the legend—"Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Bradford. 1847."

Almost one of the first duties of the newly-formed Town Council was the selection of offices for the town clerk and corporate officials, and as no place seemed more suitable than the Station House in Swaine Street, those premises, after considerable alteration, were adopted, and continued to be so occupied until the completion of the Town Hall in the year 1873. The old Station House was the property of the town, having been vested in trustees for the use of the Commissioners. While its adoption was recommended for economical reasons, the hope was expressed that before very long the dignity of the borough might be upheld by the erection of a Town Hall, at a probable cost of from £10,000 to £15,000.

The population of the whole borough at the period of incorporation was 66,718 persons, and at that time there were about 2000 unoccupied houses in the town. The

assessable value of property in the borough, as ascertained soon after the formation of the Corporation, may be given, for comparison's sake, the figures being as follow:—Manningham, £12,429; Horton, £35,450; Bowling, £18,418; and Bradford, £118,636; total, £184,934.

The estimated expenditure of the first municipal year after the incorporation, divided into sections, showed items as follow:—

Constabulary, including one superintendent (Mr. William Leveratt), at £200.

One superintendent of night police, £100; six sergeants at 18s., £280.

Forty-nine policemen at 15s. weekly, £1911.

Two inspectors at 20s., £104; twelve policemen at 18s., £561.

Conducting municipal elections, £469.

Salaries of officers, £1040, including town clerk's salary at £300; assistant clerk and copying clerk, £170; accountant, £70; inspector of meat, £80, &c.

Expenses of Corporation offices involved an outlay of £210 yearly, while the miscellaneous items, including expense of obtaining the charter, £950, were accountable for a sum of £1805. The total sum estimated for yearly expenditure amounted to £6500.

The estimate of £300 for the salary of the town clerk was strongly commented upon by Mr. J. A. Cooper, who pointed out that after paying his clerks he would have left the munificent sum of £2 a-week for his own services. Mr. Cooper, therefore, took time to consider his decision in the matter; but before the next meeting of the Council he died very suddenly, and much to the regret of all who knew his sterling worth. Mr. Cooper was only in the thirty-first year of his age. For the vacant appointment, the salary being still fixed at £300 a-year, there were three candidates—Mr. John Rawson, Mr. Joseph Thompson, and Mr. Benjamin Terry. Mr. Rawson was, however, elected, the votes being—Rawson 33, Thompson 10, Terry 7.

The Town Council being now in full operation, a letter was received by the Board of Commissioners from the town clerk on September 10th, 1847, urging the speedy transference of the powers of the Commissioners to the Corporation under

the Municipal Act creating that body. A deputation was, therefore, appointed, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Smith, John Dale, Isaac Wright, George Oxley, and John Atkinson, to confer with the Town Clerk, with a view to a speedy transference. The actual transfer took place on the 29th of December, 1847, when the books, documents, &c., belonging to the Board of Commissioners were handed over to the Town Clerk. An offer of 100 guineas was made to Mr. J. A. Busfeild for the loss of his office as law clerk, but he declined it, and gave his assistance in effecting the transfer.

Allowances according to length of service were made to the following watchmen, viz.:—J. Hall (twenty-four years), £7; R. Appleyard (sixteen years), £5; Jacob Waddington (fourteen years), £5; William Hudson (twelve years), £5; Richard Dewhirst (eleven years), £4; George Parkin (seven years), £3; Richard Hesling (six years), £3; &c. In all twenty-eight watchmen were discharged with allowances amounting in the aggregate to £50 10s., each man being allowed to retain his great-coat.

The first meeting of the Town Council as Commissioners was held on February 9th, 1848. Mr. John Rawson, the town clerk, had combined with his office that of clerk to the Council as Commissioners, his remuneration having been considered in his appointment to the former office. Mr. William Clough also received the appointment of collector. Mr. Isaac Rowntree was appointed surveyor of the streets under the Local Improvement Act, at a salary of £70 per annum. Mr. Wm. Bakes was appointed inspector at a salary of five shillings per year, in addition to the yearly amount payable to him as inspector of nuisances. The Council continued to act as Commissioners until February, 1849.

One of the first items of business presented for consideration after the Council had settled its own preliminaries was the proposal to increase the magisterial authority in the borough by the creation of a borough bench, official sanction for which was contained in the Charter of Incorporation. This subject, like many others during the early history of the Corporation, called forth some amount of acrimonious

feeling, and occasionally there took place in the Council Chamber what in the newspaper language of the time was described as a "rumpus." Ultimately, the following names were submitted to the Lord Chancellor, viz.:—Messrs. William Rand, Samuel Laycock, Henry Forbes, William Cheesebrough, James Garnett, Alfred Harris, Titus Salt, Samuel Smith, Joshua Lupton, Samuel Cunliffe Lister, Thomas Beaumont, Henry Brown, H. W. Ripley, William Walker, William Macturk, and W. E. Forster. The result was not known until August, 1848, when the Lord Chancellor appointed as magistrates the following twelve gentlemen, viz.:—Aldermen W. Rand, H. Forbes, W. Cheesebrough, Titus Salt, James Garnett, Samuel Smith, Joshua Lupton, and Messrs. Samuel Laycock, Alfred Harris, S. C. Lister, H. W. Ripley, and Dr. Macturk.

During the early discussions in the Council there were abundant opportunities for set speeches on such small subjects as the abolition of skipping-ropes, snow-balling, and "moonlight flits," while the vexed question of smoke consumption served for many a tough encounter. These discussions were marked by much latitude, not only in the choice of subjects brought forward for consideration, but in the use of language provocative of unpleasant feeling. The following draft of a resolution proposed at the Council meeting held April 29th, 1848, will indicate the freedom afforded for the discussion of purely political subjects. It was moved by Councillor Rawson, and seconded by Councillor German:—

That this Council is deeply impressed with the conviction of the prevalence of great and alarming discontent amongst the masses of the people on account of the elective franchise being based upon property instead of mind. That as common Christianity demands that we should do unto others what we should wish others to do to us, and that to grant elective privileges to one class whilst they are denied to another is in direct opposition to this Christian law, and to make the elective right dependent upon property and not upon manhood is as absurd as it is flagrantly unjust, this Council do petition that the elective franchise be conferred upon every man in the United Kingdom of twenty-one years of age, who shall not have been deprived of his political rights by crime.

After a tough encounter the proposition was negatived on the motion of Alderman Beaumont, seconded by Alderman Cheesebrough, on the ground that such subjects were most likely to disturb the harmony and goodwill prevailing in the Council!

The levying of a watch rate upon all the townships in the borough brought out strong opposition from the councillors representing districts which were neither watched nor lighted, Councillor Lister affirming that it would be just as reasonable to tax the Yorkshire wolds for watching and lighting as Great Horton or Manningham.

The question of smoke consumption fairly engaged the attention of the Council at its meeting in October, 1848, upon a motion of Councillor Bilton, that the 65th bye-law, relating to the consumption of smoke, be carried into effect. Alderman Titus Salt had then a plan in operation which it was thought would prove effective, and the matter was allowed to remain pending the trial of Mr. Salt's system. Councillors like Mr. Baxendale, however, believed smoke to be a "good thing," being of much the same way of thinking as Councillor Gott, who had no fault to find with the odours of the canal, which at that time had acquired the unsavoury title of "River Stink." The subject formed the theme of many a joke, and even inspired the local muse, judging by the following effort:—

How beautiful is the smoke,
The Bradford smoke:
Pouring from numberless chimney-stacks,
Condensing and falling in showers of "blacks,"
All around
Upon the ground,
In lane, and yard, and street;
Or adding a grace
To the thankless face
Of yourself or the man you meet:
Now in the eye and now on the nose,
How beautiful is the smoke?

The subject was renewed by Alderman Beaumont, chairman of the Sanitary Committee, who obtained a committee to

examine the various methods in use in Bradford and other places. The 65th bye-law, however, could only be enforced after an apparatus had been found which could be *proved* to be effective. The committee met often and deliberated long, but the case presented so much of difficulty that they ultimately brought up a report in which they stated that, although convinced of the practicability of smoke consumption, they had not been able to find an effective smoke-burner.

The disturbed state of Bradford during the earlier part of the year 1848 was not favourable to the development of the Corporation during the second year of its history. Poverty abounded to such an extent that during the month of March the average number in receipt of parochial relief weekly in the borough was about 5500, of whom 623 were able-bodied males and 929 able-bodied females. In February, a resolution was carried at a vestry meeting alloting a sum of £2000 out of the rates towards defraying the expenses of emigration of poor persons having settlements in the township. In addition to the sums dispensed by the Union authorities, the Relief Committee of the town distributed relief in kind to 6800 persons in one week in Bradford alone, while it was estimated that in the whole Union one-tenth of the population was in the receipt of parish relief. One consequence of this wholesale state of destitution was that fully 2400 houses were empty, thus reducing the sources of revenue for corporate purposes.

Added to these serious effects of the depressed state of trade was the turbulence which existed in consequence of the agitation for the People's Charter. In February, 1848, 1500 special constables were sworn in, extra policemen were employed, and the whole staff were armed with cutlasses in anticipation of a serious outbreak. In May, in consequence of an attempt of the authorities to put down public drilling, the soldiery was called out, and a conflict, in which several persons were injured, took place between the civil and military forces. In June, the military were again called into requisition. Several persons were sent to York Castle in connection with this affair.

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ROBERT MILLIGAN,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Aug. 1847 *to Nov.* 1848.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

In October, 1848, Mr. W. E. Forster discussed the distressed condition of the town in three lectures, entitled "Pauperism and its proposed remedies." These essays were marked by great ability, and afterwards formed the subject of much discussion. At the next municipal election Mr. Forster was nominated for the East Ward, and remained a passive candidate, but he was rejected in favour of Mr. Peter Driver! Mr. Milligan retired from the mayoralty in November, 1848, and was succeeded by Alderman Titus Salt.

Mr. Milligan was, perhaps, more than any other man of his time representative of the growth of Bradford. Born of peasant parents in the Scottish lowlands in 1786, he removed to this neighbourhood in the year 1802, and for some years peregrinated the district as a "travelling Scotchman," finally settling down at Bradford about the year 1810. First establishing a retail drapery business in premises in Westgate, he afterwards launched forth into the wholesale drapery trade, and afterwards embarked in the more comprehensive business of stuff merchant, his premises being in Piccadilly. Mr. Henry Forbes, Mr. Nathaniel Briggs, and Mr. J. V. Godwin were subsequently taken into partnership, and the firm acquired an importance of the first magnitude in the merchant trade of Bradford. With its growth may be said to have been developed the vast industry which still distinguishes the town as the metropolis of the worsted trade. As a citizen, Mr. Milligan ever manifested a practical interest in the well-being of the town and its various institutions. As previously stated, he was elected the first mayor upon the incorporation of the borough in 1847, and the higher honour of M.P. was conferred upon him by his fellow-townsmen in 1851, when he was elected without a contest to supply the place of Mr. W. Busfeild, deceased. He was re-elected in 1852, in company with the late member, Mr. H. W. Wickham, who secured six votes more than his unsuccessful rival, the late Colonel Perronet Thompson. Mr. Milligan's sympathies were strongly on the Liberal side, and upon all the leading questions of the day he gave an emphatic vote in that

interest. He was also a justice of the peace for the county and borough. He died, full of honour, in July, 1862, at the age of seventy-five years, and received the distinction of a public funeral.

In January, 1855, a full-length portrait of Mr. Milligan was presented to the Council by an influential number of subscribers, in commemoration of that gentleman having been the first mayor of the borough, as well as in testimony of his private worth. The painting was by Mr. J. F. Bird.

In March, 1849, a strong feeling prevailed in the Watch Committee of the Town Council that the benefits of the police system should be extended to the whole of the borough, thus necessitating the levying of the watch rate over the same area; but, in consequence of the adverse representations made by residents in Great Horton and Manningham, the proposal was abandoned.

Meanwhile the functions which were being discharged by the Board of Surveyors were closely allied to those undertaken by the Corporation. The former body kept separate accounts, levied separate rates for the payment of its staff of officers, and still continued the practice of dividing the town into several districts, two Surveyors being appointed to each. The Town Council, as Commissioners under the Lighting and Watching Act, likewise discharged the duties of their predecessors apart from those under the Municipal Act, and thus a kind of three-cornered jurisdiction prevailed in the town.

At length it was determined to seek counsel's opinion as to how far the jurisdiction of the Town Council as Commissioners and the Board of Surveyors respectively extended. At the April meeting, in 1850, the first notes of dissolution of the Board were sounded, when the committee appointed to examine the Bradford Improvement Bill of that year reported that in the proposed Bill clauses were introduced for superseding the Board of Surveyors by the Town Council. There were two parties in the Board, one in favour and the other against the proposed absorption; and a motion,

by which it was proposed that a petition be presented to Parliament in favour of the Improvement Bill, was negatived.

Up to this time the newly-formed Corporation had been governing the town under the bye-laws of the Municipal Corporations Act. But it was very soon discovered that these powers were not sufficient to cope with evils and requirements incident to a large population. A resolution was thereupon adopted, pledging the Sanitary Committee to use its best endeavours towards procuring an Improvement Act for the borough, in the hope that the more influential inhabitants would contribute towards a guarantee fund for obtaining the Act. In the advocacy of this measure, Alderman Beaumont and Alderman Joseph Farrar took a prominent part. The draft Bill contained clauses seeking to considerably extend the sanitary powers of the Corporation. Among other things, it proposed to abolish the tolls in the borough, to take the management of the roads into the hands of the ratepayers, to obtain more complete building regulations, &c. The draft Bill also contained clauses empowering the Corporation to purchase waterworks, gas-works, and the manorial rights. The maximum amount of rates leviable under the Act were—first, the general district rate, not to exceed two shillings and sixpence in the pound in any one year; secondly, the special district rate, not to exceed sixpence per pound per annum; and thirdly, the lamp rate, not to exceed eightpence per pound per annum. The first-mentioned rate included and superseded the rate for the repair of highways.

Space would not permit of even a summarised account of the literary effusions which appeared in depreciation and defence of the very practical measure now known as the Bradford Improvement Act of 1850. During its initiatory stages, the movement met with the stoutest opposition from those who were styled, in the controversial language of the time, the Minority of Muck! The walls of the town were placarded with denunciations of the unlucky Bill, which it was said was "bad at beginning, bad at middle, and bad at

the end." It had no redeeming features. It had sins of omission and sins of commission; it sought to do the things it ought not to do, and to leave undone the things it ought to do, and there was no *health* in it! So said the Minority of Muck.

The Bill was promoted by certain influential townsmen, who subscribed a guarantee fund for that purpose amounting to £1025; but in the event of the Bill becoming law, the expense would be borne out of the rates. Petitions were presented in favour of it by the Corporation, and against it by Mary and Elizabeth Rawson, the ladies of the manor; the proprietors of the Bradford Canal; and many property owners in Bowling, Great and Little Horton, and Manningham.

The Bill came before the Parliamentary Committee (of which Mr. Busfeild and Colonel Thompson were members) in April, 1850, when Mr. Alexander and Mr. Robert Hall appeared for the promoters, Messrs. Fearon & Clabon being the Parliamentary agents. The principal witnesses for the promoters were Aldermen Joseph Smith, Joseph Farrar, William Rand, Henry Brown, Councillor John Ramsden, the Town Clerk (Mr. W. H. Hudson), Mr. William Clough, Mr. Isaac Rowntree, &c. Mr. Knowles represented the opposition, for which Mr. Edward Hailstone was solicitor. Councillors Joshua Pollard and G. Thompson Lister also took a leading part in opposing the Bill on behalf of the inhabitants of the out-townships, namely, Great Horton, Bowling, and Manningham, which had hitherto been excluded from the rating area of the Corporation. Mr. Lister fought hard to limit the operation of the intended Bill to a circle of one mile round the Bradford Piece Hall.

After hearing the evidence of Alderman Joseph Smith, Alderman Joseph Farrar, and the Town Clerk, the Chairman of the Committee intimated that they had heard sufficient evidence to satisfy them that the town of Bradford required a bill for its further improvement, and the only question was as to the manner in which the improvement should be carried out. He suggested that an amicable arrangement would be the means of saving expense to all parties.

On the re-assembling of the Committee next morning, it appeared that no arrangement had been come to with the opponents of the Bill.

Mr. Knowles, on behalf of the opposition, said he should endeavour to show that the general character of the Bill was such as not to entitle it to any attention at the hands of the Committee. His principal point in opposition, however, was that, while extended powers were needed by the Corporation, the adoption of the Health of Towns Act would give all that was required. In this view the Committee concurred, the Chairman stating that if the clauses of the Health of Towns Bill were incorporated with the Bill, and made to apply throughout the borough, it might be in their power to pass it. After consultation, Mr. Alexander stated that having taken into consideration the suggestion of the Committee, his clients had come to the determination to incorporate the Health of Towns Act in the Bill, with the exception of such clauses as were not applicable to rating, &c.

The progress of the Bill through Parliament was diversified at home by scenes in the Council chamber which would have disgraced a pot-house. One town councillor pronounced the Bill as the "greatest swindle ever practised upon a Committee of the House of Commons," his contention being that while it was ostensibly promoted by private persons, the Council were the chief instigators, which undoubtedly was the fact. At one of several noisy meetings of the Council, a resolution was submitted for adjourning the Corporate gatherings for six months, but it was, of course, rejected.

The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 20th of July, 1850. The cost of obtaining it was £2062 9s. 11d.

In thus completing the narrative of the passing of the Improvement Bill we have overlooked events happening during the year preceding that in which it became law. The prevalence, in 1849, of that dreadful scourge the cholera brought many facts before the Council to demonstrate the insufficiency of its powers in dealing with the sanitary

condition of the town. The scourge in question was most destructive of life in the neighbourhood of Bradford Moor, Laisterdyke, and Wapping, which abounded with places presenting unmistakable evidences of the violation of the laws of health and common decency, and were the certain and prolific sources of pestilence. Notwithstanding this, the Council found their endeavours towards improvement retarded on all sides: on the one hand, by the indisposition of private owners to effect any improvement that they were not positively obliged to make under penalty; and again, by the slow and tortuous process of the law, which, as the town was then governed, could not be directly applied. Meanwhile, the cholera was raging in the town. Up to July, 1849, about 130 cases had occurred, fully one-half of them having proved fatal. In August that number was much augmented, there having been in one week twenty-six fatal cases. By the middle of October, 420 deaths had occurred within the borough.

The elections of the year 1849 passed off with some degree of animation; and, in one instance, the friends of the late Mr. Charles Rhodes were so elated at his success that he became the hero of a triumphal procession, and was "chaired" through the streets of the town. The interest thus aroused outside was reflected in the debates of the Council chamber, which were characterised by a certain amount of the "peppery" element. To such an extent did speechifying prevail that the Council occasionally sat from two to eight o'clock p.m., and, as might be expected, the amount of talk which transpired was far in excess of the space which the weekly newspaper of the period, the *Observer*, could afford to bestow upon its reproduction. As an example of the importance which some of the local magnates attached to their utterances, it may be stated that in order that the public might be fully acquainted with the sentiments of their representatives, arrangements were made by several loquacious councillors to publish a *verbatim* report, independent of the tolerably ample ones appearing in the *Observer*. A shorthand writer and a printer were

engaged, each of whom did his work, but the production never appeared. It seems that, at the last moment, the intending publishers found out that a period of twenty-eight days must elapse after the publication of a similar report in the *Observer* before it could be reproduced in the manner described, so that for the anticipated pleasure of "seeing oneself in print," a sum of £13 10s. had to be paid the shorthandist for his notes, and an equal sum to the printer, making altogether £27 !

Alderman Henry Forbes was elected to succeed Alderman Salt as mayor in November, 1849, and there was an election of aldermen; but as we intend to give a complete list of those forming the Corporate body during the whole existence of the Corporation, reference to those elected yearly need not be made.

Alderman Titus Salt continued a member of the Council until the year 1852, when he resigned the aldermanic office. Mr. Salt was one of the promoters of the incorporation of the borough, and a consistent supporter of any movement intended for the well-being of Bradford, or the social, educational, or religious advancement of his fellow-townsmen. Skilled in matters commercial, and eminently prosperous by reason of his commercial enterprise, Alderman Salt's name will be had in remembrance for the goodness of his heart and the beneficence of his nature by many who knew but little of him as the founder of a stupendous business concern. The mayoralty of Bradford suffered no diminution of its dignity during the year that he held the office, although, as will have been observed, that year was one of more than ordinary animation in municipal and social affairs. More than once or twice during the progress of Council business, Mr. Salt demonstrated the faculty of firmness in an eminent degree, and it was not without its due effect. The story of his life has been recorded in many forms, and can only be briefly alluded to here. Titus Salt was born, in 1803, at the Manor House, Morley, where his father, Daniel Salt, a woolstapler and drysalter, resided. Shortly after the birth of his son Titus, Daniel Salt engaged

in agricultural pursuits at Crofton, near Wakefield, but gave them up in order to re-embark in his former line of business. At that time the worsted manufacture was beginning to materially expand, and the hitherto domestic industry was developing into the factory institution. As the manufacturing enterprise of Wakefield failed to rise with the occasion, the worsted trade shifted its quarters and settled at Bradford, and among those who moved with it were Daniel Salt and his family. In the course of time, Titus was taken into partnership under the firm of "Daniel Salt & Son." The business of the firm had hitherto been confined to the purchase and sale of wool, a great portion of which was imported from Russia, and was extensively used by woollen manufacturers. Titus Salt, however, being firmly convinced of the applicability of this wool to the worsted trade, endeavoured to persuade the customers of the firm to give it a trial, but without effect. An illustration of his commercial foresight and the pertinacity of his disposition is afforded in the fact that, failing to convince others, Mr. Salt at once determined to make the trial himself, and accordingly he commenced business as a spinner and manufacturer, at Thompson's Mill, Silsbridge Lane. His greatest success, however, was achieved in the year 1836, when he brought into practical use the wool or hair of the alpaca. The story of how he became possessed of his first cargo of this fibre is now matter of history, but the manner in which he overcame the many difficulties incidental to its thorough adaptation to the Bradford trade probably never will be known. Under his supervision those difficulties were overcome, and his own personal business not only grew enormously, but the alpaca trade generally became an important branch of the staple industry of the town. The inauguration of the vast works at Saltaire in 1853, the subsequent addition of hundreds of dwelling houses for the workpeople of the firm, and the more recent completion of the model village by the erection of buildings for social, religious, and educational purposes have also become matters of history.

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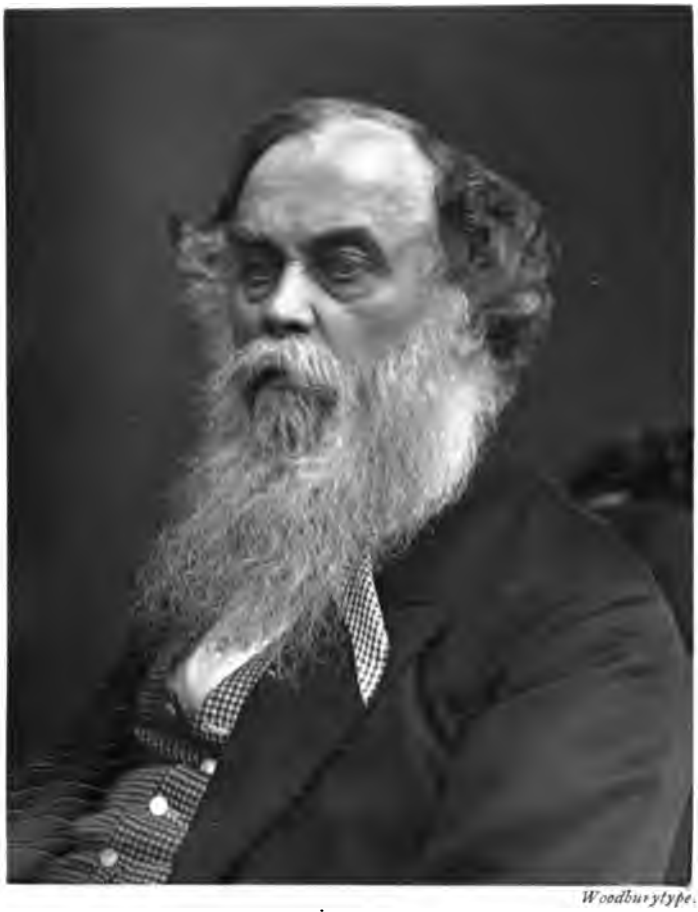

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SIR TITUS SALT, BART.,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1848 *to Nov.* 1849.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

While thus founding the fortunes of himself and family, and necessarily adding much to the commercial status of the town of his adoption, Mr. Salt engaged largely in public business. As previously stated, he was unanimously chosen to be the second Mayor of Bradford. In 1857 he filled the office of President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. In the year 1859 he was elected member of Parliament in the Liberal interest for the borough, along with the late Mr. H. W. Wickham, being returned by a considerable majority over the third candidate, Mr. Alfred Harris. He was on the commission of the peace, and subsequently Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding. In September, 1869, the honour of a baronetcy was conferred upon him by Her Majesty—a bestowal of the royal favour which was heartily appreciated by his fellow-townsmen. As an illustration of the respect in which Sir Titus Salt was held by his fellow-townsmen, of whatever creed or political party, it may be stated that to him was accorded the honour of a public statue, erected during his own lifetime. This monument of artistic skill was unveiled in August, 1874, and occupies a prominent position upon the open space in front of the Town Hall.

Sir Titus Salt closed his earthly career on the 29th of December, 1876, the event being marked by a public funeral, the magnitude of which has not been exceeded in Bradford.

The principal event of the year 1850, so far as municipal matters were concerned, was the passing of the Bradford Improvement Bill, reference to which has previously been made. On September 25th the provisions of the Act came into operation, when all the highways formerly under the control of the Board of Surveyors were handed over to the Corporation. A similar transfer was made at the same time by the Surveyors of Manningham and Horton. The representatives of those places, however, spared no effort to obstruct the operation of the Bill in the Town Council, Mr. G. T. Lister being persistent in bringing forward his resolution to the effect, "That no rate levied under the

Improvement Bill shall affect holders of tenements situate above a mile distant from the centre of the borough." The Surveyors, however, continued in office until the 25th of March, 1851, but the meetings were only held for routine work in connection with the completion of contracts, &c. From an inventory taken of the affairs of the Board at its dissolution, it appears that a balance of £668 was handed over from the Board to the Corporation, besides a stock of material. It is only proper to remark upon the methodical style in which the books of the Surveyors were kept by Mr. William Clough, their clerk, and to state that they are now in excellent keeping by the Corporation.

The years 1850-51 were prolific of improvements, the first effected on a sweeping scale being the carrying forward of Cheapside to Market Street. To accomplish this, it was necessary to pull down two ancient hostelries on the south side of Kirkgate, namely, the White Horse and the Malt Shovel, which stood "cheek by jowl" on the south side of Kirkgate. The licence of the latter house was retained by Mr. Joseph Spink, and "Spink's dramshop" in Kirkgate was built upon a portion of the site, but this has given place to an extension of the Bradford Old Bank, erected some time afterwards. The nett cost of this improvement to the town was £2314, the total cost £7214; but £4900 was recouped by the sale of land, which realised £17 per yard. In connection with this improvement, Mr. Charles Rhodes was presented, at a public breakfast, with a service of plate, for the unexampled generosity displayed by him in his dealings with the Corporation. So far from offering any obstacle to the carrying out of the improvement in question, Mr. Rhodes offered to accept a price for his property which was much below that calculated upon by those in charge of the transaction.

The street called Queensgate, connecting Kirkgate with Hustlergate, was also opened out about the middle of the year, the property having been acquired by Mr. David Rouse. Four large stuff warehouses, also built by Mr. Rouse, were erected opposite the Mechanics' Institute, in Well

Street; Messrs. Thornton, Firth & Ramsden's warehouse, in Leeds Road, was built, and others were in course of completion. Rouse's mill, near the Gas Works, Canal Road; Firth's mill, at Shearbridge; Sutcliffe & Rawson's cotton mill, at Bolton Bridge, and other erections of a similar character, were all built about this period.

After having held the office of town clerk for two years, during which time he had also officiated as clerk to the borough justices, Mr. John Rawson resigned the town clerkship in January, 1850. This step was taken by Mr. Rawson because it was found that occasions arose when the duties of the several offices held by him came into collision. His successor was Mr. William Hector Hudson, eldest son of Mr. William Hudson, solicitor, Bradford. Mr. Hudson had not, at the time of his appointment, reached his twenty-eighth year, and had not then been admitted as an attorney; but, as a young townsman of great ability in his profession, his election was most cordially agreed to by all parties in the Council. His salary was fixed at £300 per annum. Mr. John Rawson retained the office of borough magistrates' clerk at a salary which was increased to £400 a-year.

In October, 1850, Mr. E. W. Shaw, of Wakefield, was appointed Borough Surveyor at the salary of £150 a-year.

Mr. Henry Forbes, who vacated the mayoral chair in November, 1850—the third mayor in succession from the period of incorporation—was a gentleman who, forty years ago, occupied a position of the foremost rank in commercial circles in Bradford, and he was not less prominent in public affairs. Mr. Forbes's capabilities for business were recognised by Mr. Milligan while the former was employed by the London firm of Leaf & Severs, and, about the year 1817, Mr. Milligan engaged him, first as assistant, and ere long he became a partner in the eminent firm of Milligan, Forbes & Co. The worsted manufacture had then begun to drift from Norwich to Halifax and Bradford, the goods being principally merchanted at Leeds. In his capacity as "traveller" for the firm, Mr. Forbes, while invaluable to

the interests of the concern with which he was connected, contributed in no small degree to the development of the worsted trade generally, and the enterprise displayed by townsmen of Mr. Forbes's calibre resulted in the transference of the entire trade to Bradford. He was one of the most active promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and, at the request of the Council of the Society of Arts, delivered a valuable lecture (one of a series on the various branches of industry which had been displayed) on "The rise and progress of the worsted manufacture." He was also chairman of the Bradford committee. In the discharge of his municipal duties, Mr. Forbes was equally assiduous, and no member of the Council possessed more influence than he did. Mr. Forbes was also an indefatigable friend of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, of which he was one of the founders, and was an active ally of other educational and social institutions in Bradford. He was also one of the prime movers in establishing and carrying out the Saturday half-holiday in the town. Mr. Forbes was of Scottish descent, although born at Easingwold, in Yorkshire. After his retirement into private life he resided at Harrogate, and died there in October, 1870, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

The municipal elections of 1850 were not marked by any incident calling for mention. The election of Mr. William Rand as mayor, however, gave occasion to Mr. George Thompson Lister, the wit of the Corporation, to express mock surprise that a Churchman should have been deemed worthy of the honour of election to the mayoral chair. They had (he said) nine aldermen—whom he would call the "Nine Muses"—all of whom went to one chapel! Three of the aldermen had been mayors—and these he would call the "Three Graces"—and the others were in anxious expectation of the honour being conferred upon them. How it was, therefore, that the link had been broken he could not tell, except the election of Mr. Rand was intended as a reward for his apostacy in leaving the ranks of the Conservatives!

Mr. James Garnett, who had been an alderman of the borough since its incorporation, died in June, 1850. He was one of the nine aldermen who, Mr. G. T. Lister said, "went to one chapel," *i.e.*, the Independent Chapel in Horton Lane, formerly in charge of the Rev. Thomas Taylor, and afterwards of the Rev. Jonathan Glyde. Mr. Garnett was one of the most respected residents of Bradford, his family having been among the earliest pioneers of its worsted industry. His grandfather, Mr. James Garnett, set up about the year 1794 the first spinning machine in Bradford, in the Old Paper Hall, Barkerend. At the time of his death, Alderman Garnett was connected with one of the largest spinning establishments in the worsted trade, and was honoured with the confidence and esteem of all his mercantile associates. As a politician Mr. Garnett was a pronounced Liberal; ecclesiastically he was a devoted Congregationalist. He died at Mill House, adjoining his works in Barkerend, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Garnett's place on the aldermanic bench was afterwards filled by Mr. T. G. Clayton.

Little beyond the ordinary routine business was transacted in the year 1851, which, it will be remembered, was one of absorbing interest generally by reason of its being the year of the Great Exhibition. The conspicuous part filled by many of the mercantile firms of Bradford in the greatest World's Fair which has ever been held, is now matter of history. It forms no part of our duty to individualise the various Bradford firms whose exhibits received especial commendation upon that occasion. We cannot refrain, however, from recording the testimony of an independent authority upon the excellent position taken by Bradford manufacturers at the "Crystal Palace of 1851," and especially as at this moment, thirty years later, the town is labouring under an amount of depression almost unparalleled in its history, owing to the existing fashions having for the time ignored fine lustre goods, composed of mohair and alpaca. The following extract, having

reference to the excellence of the Bradford exhibits, we give without further comment :—

The most remarkable exhibition in this (the worsted) department is that referring to alpaca and mohair goods, or mixtures of these with cotton and silk; the trade in which has sprung up within a comparatively short period, and progressed with a rapidity and success unparalleled in the history of manufactures. One town alone, Bradford, has risen from the obscurity of a mere manufacturing village to the position of one of the busiest and wealthiest communities in the country, yet its operations in trade are almost entirely confined to the class of goods about to come under consideration. . . . . The introduction of mohair and alpaca, as materials for the manufacture of dress goods, has given an entirely new feature to the Yorkshire trade, and the mixtures are of a very varied character. Thus, in worsted fabrics there are damasks, moreens, lastings, and fabrics of a similar class, mixed with either cotton or flax, and figured with silk or left plain. Then the alpacas and mohairs are either figured with silk, or quite plain, or, in some cases, they are printed with a tint of the natural colour of the alpaca wool. There are certainly few displays in the Exhibition which show in a more marked manner than the West Riding contributions of mixed fabrics, the extraordinary progress which has been made of late years in the more elegant, and at the same time less costly productions of the loom, or in the improvement in the art of design, as applied thereto. . . . . It is impossible for any one to go through the collection of excellent articles here brought together without being struck with the fact that immense progress has been made in a comparatively new direction; and the manufacturers of Bradford have done themselves infinite honour by the very excellent character of their display, as they did at the outset of this great undertaking, by the cordial and unanimous support which they gave to it.

The census of 1851 showed that the population of the borough of Bradford had increased from 66,718 in 1841 to 103,786, being a rate of increase equal to 55 per cent. The rateable value was £224,205.

Among other proofs of the rapid progress made in Bradford during this period, it may be stated that during the interval of sixteen months, from January, 1851, to May, 1852, plans were sanctioned for the erection of 1703 buildings, of which 1340 were dwelling houses, thirty-one were mills and warehouses, eighty-four were shops, eleven churches, chapels, and schools, and 237 were buildings of

a miscellaneous character, which included St. George's Hall. Not fewer than ninety-four new streets were also laid out during the period. Upon a rough calculation, probably £250,000 was represented in the above undertakings.

In the early part of the year 1851 the Mayor was served with a *mandamus* from the Court of Queen's Bench, to proceed to the election of seven aldermen of the borough to take the place of those who should have retired in November, 1850. The issue was raised by Councillor Mark Pickup, who contended that the retirement of half of the bench of aldermen should have taken place at that time, and not in 1852, which others contended was according to law. The Mayor accordingly proceeded to an election, when the retiring aldermen were re-elected, viz.:—William Rand, Horton Road; Robert Milligan, Acacia; Samuel Smith, Field Head; Edward Ripley, Bowling Lodge; John Ramsden, Manningham Lane; William Peel, Spring Field; John Gordon, Bentinck Place.

In October, Mr. George Thompson Lister, councillor for the Manningham Ward, died very suddenly from a fit of apoplexy. The great corpulence of the deceased gentleman rendered it highly probable that his death would be sudden whenever it occurred; but notwithstanding, the news of his decease came as a shock to many who knew him. Two days before he had been present at a dinner at the Talbot Hotel, and he was at business on the previous day. The members of the Council especially had reason to feel the deprivation, Mr. Lister having taken a leading part in Council business. Although he was generally in opposition to the majority—a course quite consistent, when it is remembered that from the first he had been opposed to the incorporation of the borough—his pungent remarks and ready wit generally commanded attention in the Council chamber. In all that he said he was either caustic or witty, but generally the two elements were judiciously blended, and his remarks were as a rule much enjoyed. Many hard things came from him during the three years of his connection with the Council, but the good nature of the man predominated. Only on the occasion

of the previous meeting of the Council on October 14th, Mr. Lister begged to say a few words as his "good-bye" to the members generally, that being the last meeting of his term of office. In these "last words" he utterly disclaimed the least ill-feeling to any member of the Council, and trusted that his own conduct, which had been dictated solely by a sense of public duty, would be viewed in the same generous light.

George Thompson Lister.

It is needless to add that the sentiment was heartily reciprocated. Mr. Lister was a Tory of the old school. It was in his professional capacity as an estate auctioneer, however, that he was best known, not only in Bradford, but throughout the West Riding; indeed, he was said to be the best auctioneer out of London. His great corpulence was attended with little inconvenience in the discharge of his duties, for although he was said occasionally to indulge in

"forty winks" between the bids, he always took up the thread of his discourse unfailingly at the exact point where it was left off. Mr. Lister was born at Bolton House, now the residence of Alderman Law, where his father, Thomas Thompson (who took the name of Lister upon the Bolton property being left him by a relative), resided. He afterwards went into business as a spinner at Red Beck Mill, but failed to succeed, and subsequently he was appointed agent to Mr. Rawson, the lord of the manor. His death occurred at Bolton, on the 24th of October, 1851, while in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

The municipal elections of 1851 passed off without excitement. The mayor, Mr. William Rand, retired from office after a year of indefatigable service in the interest of the Corporation and of the burgesses at large. Mr. Rand's interests were altogether allied to those of his fellow-townsmen. He was the younger son of the late Mr. John Rand, and partner in the well-known firm of John Rand and Sons, of Horton Lane. In conjunction with his brother, Mr. John Rand, he devoted much time to the development of the worsted business, with which his family had long been connected, and he was equally energetic in his attention to public affairs. He was an active director of the late Waterworks Company, and exerted himself in advocating its scheme for an enlarged supply to the town, which was opposed by the Corporation with a plan of their own. Both were rejected by the Parliamentary Committee after a large amount of money had been spent by both parties. In the end, the scheme of the company was adopted by the Corporation. Although a Conservative by birth and education, Mr. Rand became an active member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and was selected to second the nomination of Mr. Cobden for the West Riding. His intelligent and consistent advocacy of free-trade measures subjected him to much obloquy and some inconvenience from his Tory friends, but it secured for him the confidence of the Liberals. By their influence he was chosen as one of the first batch of aldermen elected after the incorporation of the borough, and

he occupied a position on the aldermanic bench until the year 1862. In accepting the office of mayor, Mr. Rand deprecated the custom of giving expensive mayoral banquets, which during his term of office were suspended. Mr. Rand was a borough justice, and was on the commission for the riding, being most attentive to the duties. He was always a great opponent of the present licensing system, and especially of beerhouses. In all these walks of usefulness he served his generation creditably, and his name is remembered with respect by those who knew him during his public career. In his later years, Mr. Rand lived a comparatively secluded life, mixing little in society, and not at all in public affairs. Mr. Rand was a sincere Churchman, and a zealous and liberal supporter of Church institutions. He was never married. His death occurred in December, 1868, at his residence, Kirklands, Baildon, aged seventy-two.

Mr. Rand was succeeded by the late Mr. Samuel Smith, of Field Head House.

The most important event which occurred during the three years' service of the last-named gentleman was the decision come to by the Corporation to call in the services of an engineer to report upon the best means of securing a better supply of water to the town, either by buying up the existing company or otherwise. The initiatory proceedings were taken upon a resolution submitted by Alderman Farrar at the Council meeting on September 20th, 1852. Mr. J. F. Bateman, C.E., of Manchester, was the engineer appointed, and he reported that for an outlay of £220,000 he could procure a supply of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons of water per day. The supply furnished at that time by the old company was about 500,000 gallons per day. The result was an application to Parliament, on the part of the Corporation, for powers to impound the waters of Keighley and Oakworth moors; and also for powers to purchase or take on lease the existing plant of the Waterworks Company. At the same time the company determined to apply for powers to enlarge their works of water supply by extending their scheme, and taking the waters of

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WILLIAM RAND,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov 1850 *to Nov.* 1851.

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Denholme Moor and Hewenden, connecting the new supply with the existing works at Chellow Dean. Mr. W. H. Hudson, the town clerk, acted for the Corporation, and Mr. Jo: Thompson, solicitor, for the Company.

A stout opposition was organised by the directors of the Waterworks Company to the scheme of the Corporation, in which Alderman Wm. Rand, one of the Board of Directors, took a prominent part; but he found a tough opponent in Alderman Farrar, who, both in and out of the Council, bore the brunt of the opposition to the Corporation scheme. The inhabitants of Keighley also entered a stout and successful opposition to the Corporation project. Both schemes came before the same Parliamentary Committee in May, 1853, and both were thrown out, to the surprise of all concerned. Much antipathy on the part of the directors of the existing Waterworks Company was aroused. As it turned out, an omission had been made in inserting the proper legal notices in the newspapers, and this defect having been discovered by the directors of the company, an injunction was served upon the promoters of the Corporation scheme, the effect of which would have been to render them personally liable for the costs of the abortive application. The situation was, therefore, serious to the parties concerned, as a sum of £8000 had been incurred in the transaction.

Immediately after the collapse of the opposing Bills in the session of 1853, both parties returned to the conflict, and each prepared a scheme with which to proceed to Parliament the following session. It was noticeable, however, that there was a lack of enthusiasm on the part of some of the members of the Corporation, and a positive objection on the part of others to risk another expensive contest, presumably because of the injunction hanging over them, and its ominous penalty of £8000. One reason for this holding back was, however, suggested by the possibility of coming to terms with the Waterworks Company, a course proposed by Mr. Bateman, the engineer to the Corporation. The company found good friends in the Council in the ersons of Alderman Wm. Rand, Mr. Joshua Pollard, and

Mr. H. W. Ripley, the latter being very pronounced in his opinion that private individuals could carry out a system of water supply better than the Council. It transpired that this theory had a practical application. When the November notices of Parliamentary applications were issued, three had reference to the supply of water to Bradford, namely, the scheme promoted by the Waterworks Company, that of the Corporation, and a scheme promoted by Messrs. Edward Ripley and Henry W. Ripley, for "better supplying certain portions of the townships of Bradford, Bowling, and Horton with water, and for power to enter certain streets and to levy water rents."

The scheme of the old Water Company, devised by Mr. John W. Leather, the engineer of the company, was considerably enlarged from that put forth in the previous session, proposing as it did to bring water from Barden and the Wharfe valley, in addition to the extension scheme at Hewenden. The Corporation, on its part, proposed to construct reservoirs at Ponden, Stanbury, Leeshaw, Leeming, and other places in Oxenhope, bringing the waters to a reservoir to be constructed on Chellow Heights, near Heaton; and application was also made for powers to purchase the existing plant and interest of the Bradford Waterworks Company.

The year closed without any alteration in the position of affairs, and, in the words of Mr. Edward Kenion, who favoured a conciliatory policy with the existing company, it appeared likely that "there would be another fight of the Kilkenny cats, involving an expenditure by three parties of some £20,000 for the emolument of lawyers and other professionals." However, in March, 1854, the war which had so furiously waged on this question resulted in a treaty of peace, and an agreement was signed whereby the Corporation bound themselves not to oppose the company's Bill in Parliament, and to take over their plant, powers, and liabilities. The amounts agreed upon were as follow:—To Water Company, £165,000; other liabilities, £61,194; the Duke of Devonshire, £10,351; stamps, £1420; total,

£237,965. The company, therefore, got all they had asked for, namely, £40 for each £20 share. The Corporation were also bound to carry out the agreement for the construction of the proposed works at Barden, and the extension scheme at Hewenden, and to accept as engineer Mr. John W. Leather in place of Mr. Bateman. In the latter part of the month the two Bills came before Parliament, and were sanctioned, the Royal Assent being obtained on the 3rd of July following. The proceedings in Chancery, restraining the Council from indemnifying the promoters of the Corporation Bill, were also withdrawn. Messrs. Ripley also withdrew their Bill, and thus ended the great water controversy of 1854.

In the following year a supplementary Act was passed authorising the Corporation to borrow money and to levy a separate rate towards meeting the liabilities of that body in their new undertaking, and a water rate of threepence in the pound was consequently levied. This additional Act was necessitated by a legal defect in the former Act, with regard to the power to borrow. After considerable negotiation the Corporation borrowed of the Bank of England the sum of £150,000 at 5 per cent. for five years, and smaller loans on debenture from shareholders of the old Waterworks Company.

In thus endeavouring to preserve a continuity of narrative relating to the most important Parliamentary step which the Bradford Corporation ever took, we have necessarily been hurried forward to the exclusion of all other events happening during the remainder of the year 1852, and succeeding years. The history of that year comprised several attempts at street improvements, notably the acquisition of the triangular piece of ground called "Spice Cake Corner," situate at Leeds Road end. This plot of land belonged to Mr. Titus Salt, and he was willing to part with it at a reasonable price; but no agreement could be arrived at between the Corporation and the adjoining property owners, and at one time there was a likelihood of this lung of the

town being built upon. Ultimately the suggestion was made that a statue of the late Sir Robert Peel should be erected there. This suggestion was taken up with avidity, and the sequel proved a happy solution of the previous difficulty. The Peel statue was inaugurated in November, 1855. It is eleven feet six inches in height, weighs upwards of two and a-half tons, and was cast in one solid piece of bronze by Messrs. Robinson & Cottom, of Pimlico.

In the twelve months from May, 1852, to May, 1853, plans were sanctioned by the Council for 1440 dwelling houses, six chapels and schools, forty-eight mills and warehouses, and 278 other erections; and seventy-one new streets were determined on. From January, 1851, the total number of erections in the borough had been 3475, erected at a cost of half a million of money.

Alderman Joshua Lupton died during February, 1852, at Torquay. Mr. Lupton was a native of Bradford, and for many years conducted an extensive business as woolstapler. At the same time he took a most active part in all the public business of the town, and as Commissioner under the Lighting and Watching Act, devoted his time and best energies to promote the comfort and welfare of his fellow-citizens. The patience, industry, zeal, and perseverance with which he engaged in all matters connected with the social interests of the town pointed him out as one most likely to occupy the highest posts of honour and usefulness. Accordingly, at the incorporation of the borough, he was chosen alderman, and immediately set to work with characteristic energy to carry out the important objects which the new Corporation was intended to secure. He was not long spared, however, to retain the office.

The question of widening the thoroughfares of the town engaged the attention of the Council during the year 1853, and the Borough Surveyor made an elaborate plan, showing possible improvements. A strong contention arose on a proposal to do away with Cowgill Lane, Manningham, and lay out Marlborough Road, the owners offering the land in exchange for that constituting Cowgill Lane. This offer

was at first rejected, but was subsequently accepted. The year 1853 was noted for the opening of St. George's Hall and the inauguration of the village and works at Saltaire. During the year, the old Piece Hall, in Kirkgate, was also converted into a drapery establishment for Messrs. Lumsden and Tindal.

In the year 1854 building regulations were introduced, intended to remedy the evils which had grown up during the period of rapid extension of the town. Up to this time there had been no restriction or restraint whatever upon the operations of builders of dwelling houses, which (so far as small dwellings were concerned) were almost invariably crowded together into the least possible space, and with the least possible convenience, in order to produce a maximum of rent for a minimum of outlay. Under this suicidal régime it was found that houses were being built without regard to air and ventilation, and in some cases the provision for common decency was wanting. The objections to this mode of building, and the evils arising out of it, were numerous, and of a character necessitating a stringent remedy. The regulations of 1854, however, while undoubtedly producing substantial and beneficial results, still allowed the erection of houses back-to-back, and in continuous rows. In 1854, out of 1401 plans sanctioned, 1070, or 769 per cent., were laid out upon that objectionable principle. The number of other plans passed during the year was 1669, which included 1401 dwelling houses and thirty-four warehouses and mills, and plans were also passed for sixty-eight new streets. A few improvements of thoroughfares were undertaken and completed in the year 1854, and during the year the borough surveyor, Mr. Shaw, completed his plans and estimates for the main trunk sewer so much needed.

The initial steps towards the first improvement of Market Street were taken this year, when the property of the ladies of the manor, extending from Bank Street to "Bartle's Corner," and including the building known as the New Piece Hall, was let on lease to Messrs. Robert Milligan, M.P.,

Thomas Buck, George Rogers, and John Rawson, solicitor, at a rental of £1000 a-year, for a term of ninety-nine years, with covenants to expend at least £20,000 in improvements thereon.

In May, the new Cemetery at Undercliffe was opened for interment, and proved a most desirable boon, inasmuch as an Order in Council was just about to be issued, closing many of the burial-grounds in the town. During the same year, a large portion of Peel Park, which had been acquired by public subscription, was completed, and thrown open to the public for recreation purposes.

The mayor, Samuel Smith, Esq., of Field House, retired from office in November, 1854, he having been the first burgess who had been called upon to sustain the mayoral dignity for three years in succession. During that triennial period the mayoral duties were discharged with a degree of efficiency which had not been exceeded. Mr. Smith's punctuality, integrity, and hospitality were proverbial. Elevated to the high and responsible office at a trying period, when the borough was undergoing a struggle for supremacy in respect to its water supply, he displayed a keen interest in matters generally affecting its welfare—municipally, commercially, and socially. Important as the borough had now become, its railway facilities were altogether inadequate, and Mr. Smith, anxious that more speedy means of communication should exist with the metropolis, took an active interest in procuring direct communication with Wakefield and Doncaster, thus bringing Bradford directly into communication with the Great Northern system. It was during the first year of Mr. Smith's mayoralty that the foundation-stone of St. George's Hall was laid with Masonic honours, and he was Mayor in 1853, when the building was opened with a grand musical festival. Mr. Smith was the chief promoter of the St. George's Hall Company, and the first chairman, a post he held for many years. The Bradford Festival Choral Society was also established mainly through his influence, and, as its president, he gloried in the proud position to which the society attained. Indeed his love of

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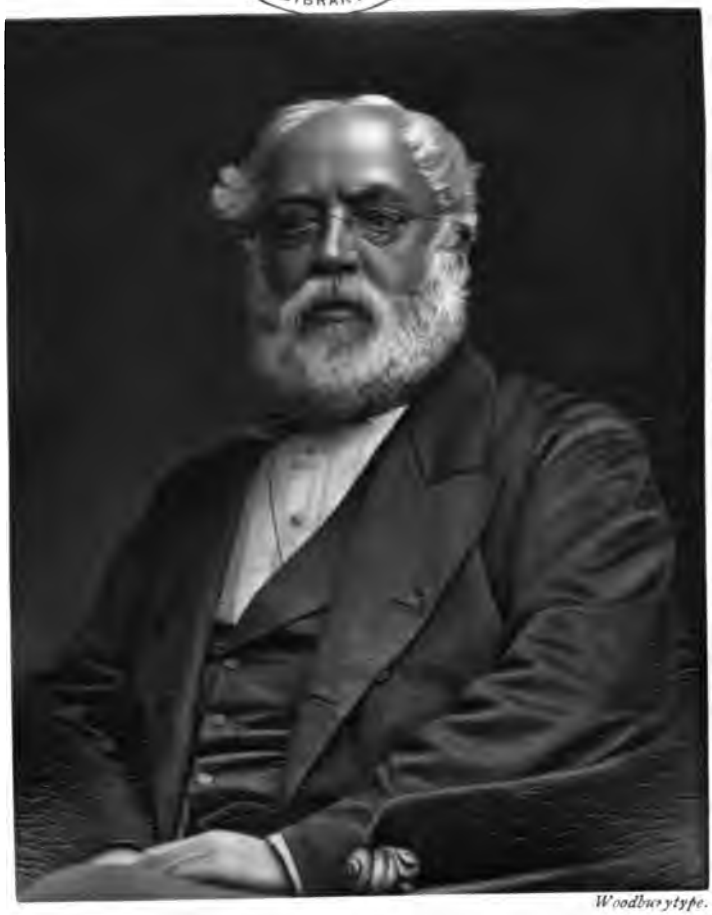

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SAMUEL SMITH,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1851 *to Nov.* 1854.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

music was intense, and his skill and judgment in musical matters were highly valued in quarters not restricted to this locality. Nor was Mr. Smith less skilful or less esteemed as a man of business. He was a native of Halifax, where he was born in August, 1804. Whilst yet a young man, he removed to Bradford, and, with his brothers, founded the extensive dyeworks at Fieldhead, Thornton Road, which are still continued in the hands of a limited liability company, and in which two of his sons have a large interest. Mr. Smith was a man of sterling character, distinguished by strong common-sense, and enthusiastic in every good work to which he put his hand. It is needless to state that the exhibition of these qualities earned him the respect of his fellow-townsmen in an eminent degree. His death occurred at Cliffe Hill, Warley, where he had latterly resided, in July, 1873, at the age of sixty-eight.

The dignity of the mayoral office was considerably enhanced during Mr. Smith's occupation by the presentation, on the part of a number of influential townsmen, of a massive gold chain, to be worn by the mayor on municipal occasions. This badge of office is a beautiful specimen of the goldsmith's art; the chain is of the "ribbon" pattern, tied in the centre by a medallion, bearing the letters "V. R." reversed, and from this point is suspended the badge, which contains a crown, shield, and crest, surrounded by wreaths of oak leaves and other ornaments tastefully chased. The chain weighs twenty-nine and a-half ounces of solid gold, and cost £250. The presentation was made, on behalf of the subscribers, on October 24th, 1854. Mr. Smith was, within a week of that period, also formally presented with a full-length portrait of himself, painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, on behalf of a number of the shareholders of St. George's Hall. The picture has since been placed in the saloon of the hall. It need hardly be stated that this presentation was intended as some recognition of the services rendered by the recipient in originating the erection of the noble building.

Wm. Murgatroyd, Esq., succeeded Mr. Smith as Mayor.

In May, 1854, the Town Council and the town generally suffered loss by the decease of Mr. John Dale, who became connected with the Corporation in 1850 as councillor for the North Ward, and subsequently acted as Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. Previous to the incorporation, Mr. Dale had been a Commissioner, and in both capacities brought to bear that clearness of judgment and business-like aptitude which distinguished all his actions. Mr. Dale was a native of Bradford, and had grown with its growth. In his business as a bookseller he was at one time in partnership with Mr. Thomas Inkersley, formerly postmaster of Bradford. In 1835, Mr. Dale commenced business on his own account in Ivegate, and by his tact and uniform civility soon laid the foundation of a business which is still carried on by his son. Besides his municipal obligations, Mr. Dale made himself generally useful in other spheres. For many years he was secretary to the Mechanics' Institute, and he also formed one of the Board of Management of the Infirmary. Although a Nonconformist, he was unanimously elected churchwarden during the Church-rate controversy in 1841—a selection which resulted from his having been previously subjected to much annoyance in withstanding legal proceedings in connection with the levying of Church-rates.

The years 1855 and 1856 were marked by little interest municipally, the principal event being the obtaining of the Supplementary Waterworks Act already alluded to. The transfer of the Waterworks to the Corporation during the first-named year led to the union of the two offices of borough surveyor and waterworks manager in one person, and Mr. C. Gott, late assistant-surveyor, was appointed to the office at a salary of £200 a-year, in place of Mr. E. W. Shaw, resigned.

By the death of Alderman John Gordon, in August, 1856, a vacancy occurred in the aldermanic bench, which was supplied by the election of Mr. John Atkinson, a councillor of the North Ward. Mr. Gordon was much esteemed for his gentlemanly demeanour and the interest he took in municipal affairs. He was in practice as a surgeon in the town.

Alderman William Murgatroyd retired from the mayoralty at the Council meeting in November, 1856, after two years' service conscientiously given to the discharge of the duties, and his position was occupied by Alderman Henry Brown. The death of Mr. Murgatroyd occurred in April, 1865, in his seventieth year. Mr. Murgatroyd was a native of Bradford, having been born in the neighbourhood of Aldermanbury in 1796. His father, Mr. Nathaniel Murgatroyd, with his partners, Ramsbotham and Swaine, erected the first worsted mill in Bradford, namely, that in the Holme, Thornton Road. At an early age the son started three spinning frames in a mill in Union Street in conjunction with Mr. Miles Illingworth, and by industry soon acquired a position in the staple trade of the town. In 1835, he retired from this business with a competency, but carried on for some years the less exciting trade of wool merchant. He erected the residence called Bankfield, Cottingley, and resided there up to the period of his decease. Mr. Murgatroyd was the first to see the importance and practicability of a railway line to Leeds by the Aire Valley, and threw himself with energy into the project. In 1846, he witnessed the success of his exertions, and subsequently took a leading interest in other railway projects. Although not to be regarded as a "popular" man in public estimation, he possessed great business aptitude and personal rectitude, and was an impartial supporter of the institutions of the town. He was both a borough and a county magistrate.

The first steps towards providing for the manifest deficiency of burial accommodation in the borough were taken during the year 1857, by the attempt to constitute the Corporation the Burial Board. The Corporate body were almost compelled to take this course by the action of a small number of inhabitants having formed a Vestry Burial Board unknown to the Council generally. The Council was, however, constituted the Burial Board, and one of its first acts was to select a site for a cemetery for the borough. In response to an appeal, nine sites suitable for a cemetery were considered, and the following selection was

made, namely:—The Bowling Park estate, sixty acres; Lumby's land at Scholemoor, thirty acres; Young's property in Thiefscore Lane, fourteen acres; and Mr. F. S. Powell's land at Shearbridge, fifteen acres. Ultimately, the Council decided to adopt the Scholemoor site of thirty acres, at the price of £4750. The estimate of purchasing and laying out the grounds was £11,700, and Mr. Gott, the borough surveyor, was entrusted with the execution of the works. The cemetery was not completed until August, 1860, and on the 4th of that month the portion appropriated to the Church of England was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The total expenditure in connection with its construction to that period, including purchase of land, was £10,449.

Most serious consequences resulted, during the summer of 1858, from the insufficiency of the water supply to the borough. In the month of August the Corporation ceased altogether to supply water to its constituents; the reservoirs were exhausted, and in all parts of the borough the greatest inconvenience was experienced by the entire cessation of the supply. Rich and poor were alike subjected to privation, and cottagers and rich men's servants were to be seen running about in all directions begging for a drop of water to fill the kettle or to moisten the dough. The protracted drought was the cause of the collapse, and as yet no supply had been received from the new works. Indeed, the engineer's reports from that quarter told of delay and disappointment in the progress of the new reservoirs, especially those at Barden and Grimwith, and offered no encouragement of any supply from those sources for a long period. The bankruptcy of the original contractors of the Barden works necessitated the re-letting of the contract at Barden to Mr. Lapish, of Shipley. Meanwhile, Messrs. Ripley's supply, the terms for which had previously been agreed upon, was called into requisition, and several mill-owners, having bore-holes upon their premises, generously allowed the Corporation barrels to be filled for distribution in the town.

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Joseph Smith.

During the year 1858 the Waterworks Extension Act was passed, the necessity for which had been foreseen and provided for during the preceding year. By this Act the Corporation obtained Parliamentary sanction to extend the area of supply, to increase the borrowing powers on waterworks account for the purpose of bringing the waters from Thornton Moor to supply the higher parts of the borough, and to form what has since been called the "High-level district of supply." The Denholme and Thornton Moor parts of the scheme of 1854 were separated from the rest of the works for the purpose of providing an independent supply for this high district; powers were obtained to make the tunnel 698 yards long under Well Heads, at Thornton, and to lay down a new high-level main conduit, some 18,000 yards in length, from the Stubden reservoir through Thornton, Clayton, Great Horton, Bankfoot, and Dudley Hill to Undercliffe. The conduit from Stubden to Hewenden, as designed in 1853, was at the same time abandoned. The area within which the Corporation might supply water outside the borough was, by the Act of 1858, made to include the following places, namely:—Burnsall, Draughton, Silsden, Morton, Wilsden, Heaton, Wibsey, Denholme, Allerton, Thornton, Clayton, North Bierley, Addingham, Tyersal, Pudsey, Eccleshill, Calverley, and Bolton.

During the year 1858 an important alteration was made in the superintendence of the roads and paved streets of the borough. The borough was divided into four divisions, one of which embraced the whole of the paved streets and the other three the macadamised roads. Mr. John Gill having resigned his office, Mr. John Margerison was appointed in charge of the first division, while three district superintendents took charge of the other.

In April of this year, Mr. Joseph Smith, land agent, died at his residence, Horton Lane. In his own profession as well as in public affairs, Mr. Smith had occupied a somewhat conspicuous position in Bradford. He was born in the year 1800, at Scholes, Cleckheaton, where his father,

Joseph Smith, maltster, of Quaker descent, inherited property which had been in the family for 300 years. Mr. Smith commenced practice as a surveyor in 1821, while still resident at Scholes, but in 1827 removed to Bradford, and attained a leading position as surveyor and land agent, having for clients gentlemen of standing like John Hustler, Richard Fawcett, the Rev. Godfrey Wright, &c. In 1824, he became steward of the Fitzgerald estates of Boldshay, and other properties belonging to that family, which appointment is still held by his son, Mr. George Belk Smith. He designed the Bradford and Eccleshill turnpike, opened in 1826, also the Leeds and Halifax road, and made the surveys for a projected railway to Halifax in 1835, besides other railway projects. He was also engaged as surveyor for the Bradford Improvement Act, which collapsed in 1829. Mr. Smith was elected a Commissioner under the Lighting and Watching Act in 1827, and was one of the most active members of that body; indeed, with one exception, he attended more meetings than any other Commissioner. In that capacity he took a zealous interest in obtaining the Charter of Incorporation, and when the borough became incorporated he was created an alderman, and so continued until the year 1853.

In June, 1859, the town was again subjected to a considerable amount of devastation in consequence of the thunderstorm and flood which prevailed on the 6th of the month. Along the Hall Ings, Bowling Green, and Tyrrel Street, the water was a yard in depth, and the amount of damage to property, estimated at £40,000, was never greater on any previous occasion. Happily this was the last flood which had the opportunity to work such dire results. The proposed drainage works, which had been talked about for a year or two previous, were now felt to be a real necessity, and greater interest attached to the special report on the subject prepared by Mr. Gott, the borough surveyor. This report, prepared according to instructions received from the Council, presented a scheme for the complete sewering

of the borough, which up to this period had been without drainage upon any comprehensive plan. The scheme provided for the drainage of the whole of the covered or populated portions of the borough, the whole of the twenty-seven districts or areas into which the scheme was divided discharging their sewage into a main outfall which had its terminus below the site of the present railway station at Manningham. On account of the flat and contracted formation of the centre of the town, it was necessary to provide drains of large dimensions, and the whole system of main arterial sewers was formed independently of the existing drains and of the Bradford Beck. The sewers varied from three feet to eight feet in height. The report of the sub-committee, founded on the scheme and estimate of the Borough Surveyor, was approved by the Council in August, 1861, and a supplementary report in September, 1862. The works were commenced forthwith, the period of construction extending over several years.

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science held its session in Bradford in October, 1859, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, when a hearty reception was given to the Association by the inhabitants of Bradford. Valuable papers were read by local gentlemen, bearing especially upon the material and social interests of the town. Among these were the Town Clerk (Mr. W. H. Hudson), the Rev. Canon Fawcett, Mr. John James, Dr. Macturk, Dr. Beaumont, Mr. J. V. Godwin, Mr. Daniels, Q.C., Mrs. Fanny Hertz, Dr. Whitteron, Mr. Robert Baker, Mr. John Rawson, Mr. Thomas Haigh, Mr. J. A. Binns, Mr. M. Balme, Mr. Robert Leach, Mr. D. M'Burnie, &c.

Mr. William Leveratt resigned his appointment as Chief Constable in April, 1859, having held the position since the year 1848. He was generally regarded as a conscientious officer. Out of thirteen candidates, Mr. F. W. Grauhan, of Leeds, was appointed at the salary of £250 per annum, and at the same time the Fire Brigade was placed in his charge. Mr. Joseph Hudson was made the acting superintendent of the brigade in 1859.

The death of Alderman Beaumont in October, 1859, created very general regret. Alderman Beaumont undoubtedly occupied a prominent position in the town during his long connection with it in a public capacity—for twenty-three years as a commissioner, and eleven years as an alderman. Almost from the period of incorporation he had been chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and brought to bear much professional knowledge and zeal in the discharge of the duties of the office. Almost his last act was the reading of a paper before the Social Science Association in Bradford, on the improved sanitary condition of the borough, founded upon statistics showing the beneficial effects of corporate management. Alderman Beaumont was born at Castle Donington, in Leicestershire, in 1795, and came to Bradford in the year 1822, having previously resided at Guiseley. The doctor was accounted very skilful in his profession, especially in the department of operative surgery. He was also endowed with rare oratorical gifts, which he was rather vain of displaying. He had, however, an extraordinary command of language, an acute power of sarcasm, and did good service to any cause which he undertook to advocate. Especially was he at home on the temperance question, and took a leading part in the formation of the Bradford Temperance Society in 1830—the first of its kind in England. Alderman Beaumont died very suddenly of disease of the heart.

Alderman Brown retired in November, 1859, from his three years' term of office, during which he had well earned the designation of the "Model Mayor." Mr. Brown was a native of Bradford, having been born near the premises in Market Street in which he afterwards carried on a prosperous business as draper and clothier. He was elected a member of the Corporation in the year 1847, and immediately commenced to take an active part in municipal business. Commencing his corporate career as an alderman of the West Ward, he retained that position until the year 1871, when advancing years induced him to retire. Mr. Brown was the seventh Mayor of the borough, and was one

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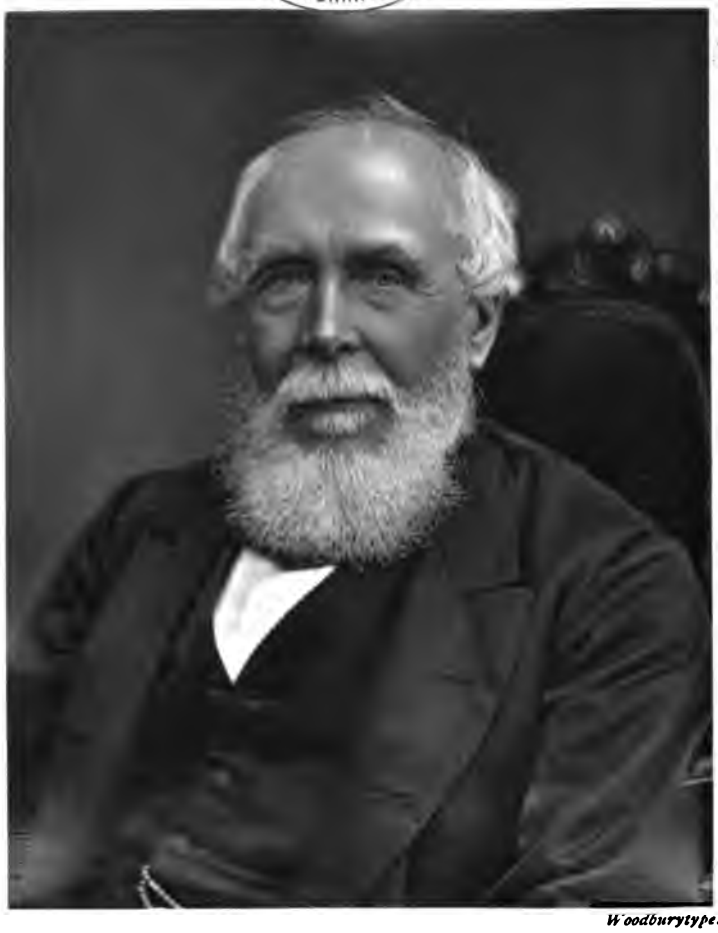

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HENRY BROWN,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1856 *to Nov.* 1859.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

of the three who up to that period had been called to fill that office three years in succession. Neither before nor since has the mayoral office been filled with greater zeal and assiduity. Not only in the discharge of his mayoral and magisterial duties was Mr. Brown assiduous, but he was ready to give the benefit of his services to any cause worthy the honour of his patronage. It was stated at the time that Mr. Brown had presided at more public meetings and gatherings of a social nature than any previous Mayor. Simple and temperate in his personal tastes, the fashion which had previously prevailed of giving expensive mayoral dinners was objectionable to him, and he warned the Council in full assembly that he intended to abolish the practice during his term of office. In taking this course he was actuated by no feelings of parsimony. Ample proof of the truthfulness of this statement existed in the fact that instead of a dinner he presented each year a subscription of one hundred guineas to start an institution for the relief of decayed tradesmen. From this sprang the Bradford Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution. Mr. Brown was the first governor of that institution, and retained that position until his death, his own contributions to its funds during that period being considerable. He was also a liberal contributor towards the funds of local charities and religious associations. In addition to this, he was a zealous educationalist, one of his latest public acts being the gift of £6000 towards the endowment of scholarships at the Bradford Grammar School. By his will legacies amounting to £26,000 were available for charitable purposes. Mr. Brown was placed upon the Borough Commission in 1857, and proved himself a considerate and judicious administrator of the law. He was one of the promoters of the Undercliffe Cemetery, and was the chairman of the company. In politics he was a steady Liberal, and in religious matters an attached Congregationalist. Mr. Brown died in March, 1878, in his seventy-fifth year.

In October, 1860, the Council approved of regulations which in effect prohibited the erection of back-to-back houses, and demanded that "every building to be used as a

dwelling-house shall have in the rear, or at the side thereof, an open space adjoining, to the extent of at least 150 square feet." By this bye-law an end was put to the erection of long rows of back-to-back houses, and to many of the evils and objections which were beyond the reach of the regulations previously in force. The effect of the enforcement of these bye-laws was made manifest about two years afterwards, when a storm of opposition arose, chiefly instigated by the class of speculative builders in the town. In consequence, a special report was presented on the subject by a committee appointed for the purpose, containing the result of inquiries instituted by the Borough Surveyor into the matter; but the decision of the committee was that no evidence had been laid before it justifying any modification of the bye-laws so vigorously objected to. The subject, however, was made a test question at the elections in 1864-5, the result being that a concession was made in favour of the builders, and since that time "back-to-back" houses have been allowed, with passages between each successive pair of dwellings. In 1870 supplementary bye-laws were passed regulating the erection of buildings, the width of streets, &c.

The unusually wet season of 1860, which was one of a most exceptional character, scarcely a fine day occurring throughout nine months of the year, had the effect of enabling the Corporation to obtain a supply of water from the new works in the Wharfe valley, although no entire section had been completed. The fall of rain during twelve months, as registered by the gauge at Chellow, was 39·26 inches, while for the year ending September, 1859, it was 32·04 inches, and for the year ending September, 1858, 21·31 inches. Notwithstanding this apparently untoward season, the health of the town showed a marked improvement upon previous years. The total number of deaths within the borough was 2360, or 342 fewer than in the preceding year, representing a death-rate of 18·0 per thousand inhabitants, against 20·8 in the previous year, which was itself low.

Alderman Isaac Wright was re-elected Mayor for the municipal year 1860-61.

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William Hector Hudson.

In July, 1861, the Council was deprived of the services of the Town Clerk, Mr. William Hector Hudson, whose death occurred at the early age of thirty-eight years. Mr. Hudson was a native of Bradford, his father, Mr. William Hudson, having been a solicitor in the town. Upon the death of his father, in 1843, Mr. W. H. Hudson was articled to his uncle, Mr. John Reid Wagstaff, and in 1851 he became Town Clerk on the resignation of Mr. John Rawson. His appointment to this office arose in part from the high opinion which had been formed of his talents and fitness for the post, and partly as a tribute to the memory of his father, who, in conjunction with Mr. J. A. Cooper, the first Town Clerk, contributed greatly towards obtaining a charter of incorporation for Bradford. From the moment that the young official received his appointment, he being then only in his twenty-eighth year, he threw himself heart and soul into his professional duties, and by his gentle yet firm demeanour succeeded in calming many a boisterous discussion in the Council Chamber, while in no respect were the interests of the borough allowed to suffer at his hands. He had scarcely been installed into office when the proceedings already narrated in connection with obtaining a more efficient supply of water to the town commenced, and upon him rested the responsibility of concluding the bargain with the old Waterworks Company, and the passage of the Corporation Waterworks Act of 1854 through Parliament. Mr. Hudson was possessed of considerable literary ability, and had a lofty intellect and good heart. On the death of his uncle, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Hudson succeeded to his business as solicitor, and took Mr. John Darlington into partnership. Many years before his death Mr. Hudson broke a blood vessel, but by the exercise of great care he was able to continue his duties until the autumn of 1860, when he obtained permission to sojourn in the south of France for six months. The benefit he received there was not permanent, and he died soon after the resumption of his duties, his death being regarded as a common calamity.

After the death of the Town Clerk, a special committee of the Council reported in favour of his successor being both clerk and legal adviser of the Corporation, at a clear annual salary of £800, he being allowed to carry on private practice as a solicitor. Upon these terms Mr. Joseph Rayner, solicitor, of Brighouse, was appointed successor to Mr. Hudson. Mr. W. T. McGowen, the present Town Clerk, then Deputy Town Clerk of Liverpool, was also proposed for the office, and his candidature was supported by an influential section of the Corporation.

The greatest disgrace that can befall a Corporation overtook Bradford this year—it went begging for a mayor! Jilted by one alderman, Mr. John Mitchell, who, it was said, coquetted with the offer until it was too late to decide upon a successor at the usual private meeting, the mayoralty was successively offered to Alderman Thompson, Alderman H. Brown, the existing Mayor, Alderman Isaac Wright, Alderman William Rand, and Alderman Joseph Farrar, but all of them declined. Alderman Rand, in desperation, suggested that the Council should compel the aldermen to accept the office by seniority, and accordingly proposed that Mr. Joseph Farrar be the Mayor, adding that the Council should compel him by *mandamus* to serve. In this strait, Mr. Wright agreed to take the office for the third time, and thus the undignified position was got over.

During the year, the Police Superannuation Fund, established under the Police Act of 1859, came into operation. The force then consisted of two superintendents at £80 per year each; two inspectors at twenty-seven shillings per week each; one process-server, twenty-five shillings; one coroner's officer, twenty-four shillings; seven first-class sergeants, twenty-three shillings; three second-class sergeants, twenty-one shillings; forty-nine first-class constables, nineteen shillings; thirty-two second-class constables, eighteen shillings; twenty-one third-class constables, seventeen shillings; total, 118 men. The Superannuation Fund, created by deductions of 2½ per cent. upon the wages of the police force, now amounts to £12,074.

The limits of the Bradford water supply were extended by an Act passed in May, 1862, and by the same Act, the period for completing the existing works was lengthened, and the borrowing powers of the Corporation were increased. Under the latter powers the Corporation obtained leave to borrow £100,000, in addition to the £650,000 already acquired for waterworks purposes in former Acts, and to do away with certain limitations as to the minimum price of water sold in bulk to places outside the borough. This restriction had been imposed in the Act of 1858, and was in great measure intended to protect the interests of the borough of Leeds; but now it was decided to leave the charge open to mutual arrangement, resulting in actual practice in the price being fixed generally at sixpence per thousand gallons.

In addition to the out-townships named in the Act of 1858, the Corporation obtained powers to include in its area of supply Bingley, Keighley, Shipley, Windhill, Idle, Apperley, Tong, Hunsworth, Gomersal, and Cleckheaton. The opponents of the Bill were Shipley and Leeds. The Shipley Local Board having, in 1854, made provision by separate works not only for supplying its own wants but those of the neighbouring village of Windhill, protested against either of those places being included in the Corporation Bill, while the opposition of Leeds was more inveterate and far less reasonable. Its chief fear was that Bradford would so tap the waters of the Wharfe and the Aire that Leeds might at some day be left dry-mouthed! The clauses relating to both Shipley and Windhill were, however, left in the Bill, the right of Shipley to continue to supply Windhill during the remainder of the unexpired lease of twenty-one years being protected. This lease expired in September, 1879, when the local authority of Windhill made terms with the Corporation for a supply of water. The passage of the Bill through Parliament disposed of the dog-in-the-manger policy of Leeds, and Bradford was permitted to advance another stage in its grand scheme of water supply.

Although under the first local Act, the bye-laws of the Municipal Act, as well as the Act of 1850, the consumption of smoke from engine chimneys had been deemed illegal, nothing had as yet been done to enforce either the consumption or the diminution of smoke. In accordance with a resolution of the Council passed in March, 1862, however, the Sanitary Committee reported the result of inquiries made as to the working of various apparatus in Bradford and other places, but left the matter in the hands of the Council. Accordingly, a proposal made in August of that year to appoint a smoke inspector provoked an animated discussion, and it was decided to appoint such an officer by a majority of twenty-six to eight. The subject, however, was not disposed of without a strong protest on the part of some members of the Council, who urged that it was like "killing the goose with the golden egg" to impose any restrictions calculated to harass the manufacturing interest.

Alderman Isaac Wright retired in November, 1862, from his three years' service as Mayor, having given evidence of his capacity as a thoroughly practical public servant. Mr. Wright was a native of Bradford, having been born in Westgate, in October, 1801. He was brought up to the wool business, and by hard plodding and unswerving rectitude established a profitable trade as a stapler of English wools. His industry and business aptitude also proved of great service in the public affairs of his native town. He was one of the principal members of the executive of the Bradford Exchange Buildings and News Room, and was treasurer for upwards of twenty years. For services rendered by him in this capacity, Mr. Wright had three presentations of plate made to him. The first, consisting of three pieces of massive silver, was presented to him by the shareholders of the company, in the year 1847; another service in 1860, and again in September, 1867, upon the close of the old Exchange Buildings, Piccadilly, and the opening of the present Exchange. Mr. Wright was a devoted member of the Church of England, and rendered good service for many years as churchwarden at the Bradford Parish Church. In

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ISAAC WRIGHT,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1859 *to Nov.* 1862.

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November, 1855, he was presented with a silver centre-piece by a number of his fellow-parishioners after nine years' successive tenure in the above office. He was also a good working member of the Board of Management of the Infirmary. As a member of the Corporation, Mr. Wright exhibited an intelligent appreciation of the increasing requirements of the town, and he took part in many negotiations of importance to its interests. He was elected a councillor for the North Ward in 1848, the year after the incorporation, and represented the ward until November, 1853, when he was made an alderman. Mr. Wright was appointed chairman of the Waterworks Committee at the commencement of the great water controversy in 1852, and he continued to hold that office until the year 1861. In the year 1859 the mayoral dignity was conferred upon him, and he was re-elected in 1860, and again in 1861. It was during his last year of office that he represented Bradford at the South Kensington Exhibition of 1862, and he was one of the deputation who presented a dress-piece of Bradford manufacture to the Princess of Wales on the occasion of her marriage. Mr. Wright continued an alderman of the borough until the year 1865, when he retired from corporate life. His death occurred in August, 1872, he being then in his seventy-first year. A noble monument was raised to his memory in 1877, by his widow, Mrs. Eliza Wright, and surviving son, Mr. John Cockshott Wright, in the erection of thirteen houses forming a portion of the Tradesmen's Home at Lilycroft, Manningham, at a cost of £7000.

The gentleman appointed to succeed Alderman Wright in the mayoral office was Alderman M. W. Thompson. Some opposition was made to the proposal on the ground that he was a brewer, but general testimony was offered to the impartiality of Mr. Thompson's conduct in the discharge of his duties as chairman of the Watch Committee, and in connection with other corporate business. Upon a division Mr. Thompson's election was carried by thirty-three votes to four, and he took the declaration and served the office for one year.

The year 1863 found the Council in earnest in respect to street improvements. In February an official inquiry was instituted by Mr. Ranger, Government inspector, into the scheme instituted by the Corporation, preliminary to an application to Parliament for power to deal with Tyrrel Street, Market Street, Westgate, Kirkgate, and Well Street, and to make new streets from Bank Street to Kirkgate, Westgate to Thornton Road, also from Westgate to Darley Street, across the Green Market. Among other defects of the existing street arrangements there was no direct continuous line of thoroughfare across the town in any direction. With the view of obviating this defect, it was proposed to carry Market Street forward to the foot of Manchester Road, making Market Street sixteen yards in width, and taking off the elbow which existed at the north end of the street opposite the Midland Station, and it was proposed to continue Lower Cheapside forward to Brook Street. The widening of the top of Kirkgate, known as "the Strait," was also undertaken, after many futile attempts had been made by private negotiation.

These very desirable improvements were the result of recommendations made by special improvement committees presented to the Council in August, 1862, and September, 1863. The property was acquired by private arrangement or by arbitration. The proposal to make the new street from Bank Street to Kirkgate fell through at the time, on account of Messrs. Paley and Mason requiring so much for their land.

These and other improvements of a similar character were not without effect upon the value of property in the borough. The warehouse known as "Craven & Harrop's," at the junction of Charles Street and Hall Ings, was sold for £15,000, after having been withdrawn at auction four years before at many thousand pounds less. The "Waterloo Mill" property was also withdrawn at the same sale at £16,000. A few years later, Messrs. Schuster's stuff warehouse was in the market, the site of which was valued at £20 a yard. In 1836, Mr. Leo Schuster, the first foreign merchant who erected premises in the town, gave twenty-five

shillings a yard for the land, which was considered an extravagant price. During the year 1863, the Victoria Hotel Company was launched with a capital of £40,000, the site of the hotel, as first proposed, being a plot of ground bounded by Church Bank, Well Street, and Currer Street. The Rawson's Arms Inn was also converted into premises for the District Banking Company.

The principal national event of the year 1863 was, undoubtedly, the marriage of the Prince of Wales, when the loyalty of Englishmen found expression in many ways. In Bradford the most elaborate attempt at a public illumination which had hitherto been achieved was made. In this movement the initiative was taken by the Corporation, led by the Mayor, Mr. M. W. Thompson, who entered most heartily into the movement. The marriage festivities were commenced in the town on Saturday, the 7th of March, the day of the arrival of the Princess, and were continued on the Tuesday following, in most inauspicious weather. Nevertheless, a procession, said to number 15,000 persons, formed in Peel Park, where two trees were planted by the Mayor, and named the "Albert Edward Oak" and "Alexandra Elm," and the park was declared free from debt, the small remnant of £500 being met by the gift of the Mayor supplemented by contributions received on the ground.* The proceedings of the 10th of March, however, were utterly spoilt by the miserable weather which prevailed all day and during the evening. Nevertheless, the town was quite ablaze with illumination, which was kept up throughout the week. An exquisite silver vase was presented to the Mayor, Mr. Thompson, by the ladies of Bradford, in recognition of the spirited part taken by him on this occasion.

Mr. Joseph Farrar, of Atha Villa, was elected Mayor on the retirement of Mr. Thompson in November.

* Peel Park was finally handed over to the Corporation on November 7th, 1863. It contains fifty-six acres, partly situate in Bolton township, and is not surpassed in picturesque appearance or popularity by any of the three public parks which have since been purchased by the Corporation for the use of the public.

Mr. Charles Rhodes died during this year. His connection with the Town Council dated from the period of the incorporation in August, 1847, when he was elected councillor for the North Ward. For this ward he remained a councillor until November, 1849, when he was returned for the West Ward in the room of Alderman Farrar, who had been elevated to the aldermanic bench. He retired from the Council at the elections in November, 1853. So elevated were Mr. Rhodes's friends upon his election for the West Ward, in November, 1849, that he was triumphantly chaired round the principal streets of the borough—a species of jubilation which quite accorded with Mr. Rhodes's own sense of the humorous. His generosity in dealing with the Corporation in connection with the Lower Cheapside improvement has been already referred to; as an example of public disinterestedness it has, unfortunately, led to few imitations. He also purchased and transferred to the guardians of the Bradford Union the site of the present Workhouse in Horton Lane, the price being three shillings and sixpence per yard. Mr. Rhodes's speculative enterprise, however, left him substantial results upon other occasions. About the same period he speculated in the purchase of the Duffield Hall estate in Goodman's-end, which he turned to good account, and he was concerned in other profitable undertakings. His praiseworthy endeavours in swelling the funds of the Bradford Infirmary are chronicled in the annals of that institution. Along with Dr. Outhwaite and one or two others, he was instrumental in commencing the building fund for the present Infirmary building, and subsequently, by means of sermons preached by him, as well as oratorios, concerts, &c., promoted by him, Mr. Rhodes was able to hand over to the Infirmary funds a sum of upwards of £1000. Mr. Rhodes was also a friend of his poorer townsmen in a thoroughly practical sense. As a Poor Law Guardian he was the first to institute the giving of a Christmas dinner to the inmates of the Workhouse—a custom which has ever since been observed—and during the troublous and depressed period of 1848-9 he originated the

idea of soup kitchens, which were the means of alleviating much distress. Indeed there were few public movements in Bradford in which "Charley Rhodes," as he was familiarly termed, had not a hand. He was a Primitive Methodist, and of great assistance to that body, both as local preacher and in financial matters. Mr. Rhodes was a native of Allerton, but came to Bradford at an early age, and after considerable buffeting with the world, he established a successful business as painter, decorator, and china merchant. His death occurred in July, 1863, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

During the year 1864 the supply of water to the town was regular and abundant, and agreements were entered into for supplies being furnished to several out-townships. Grimwith Reservoir was finally completed, but the Barden and Doe Park reservoirs proved to be defective. The work of curing these defects was undertaken by the Waterworks Manager, Mr. Charles Gott, and it is satisfactory to state that no cause for uneasiness has since existed.

The adoption of the Baths and Wash-houses Act by the Council in 1864 culminated in the adaptation of the premises erected by the old Waterworks Company in Thornton Road, for the purpose of baths and wash-houses, which, with additions, cost about £7000. The baths were declared open in July, 1865.

During the year 1864, Mr. James Harris, of Blackburn, was appointed Borough Accountant.

The foundation-stone of the new Exchange was laid by Lord Palmerston on August 9th, 1864. The building was not erected without arousing much contention. First, when the site was cleared it was urged that it should remain an open space, and a subscription was commenced for attaining that result. It was stated that the area comprised 1821 square yards, and it was estimated that £25,000 would be required to release the ground and pay out the Exchange Company, whose property it was. This sum it was proposed to raise by subscription, a decided feeling being expressed

against any portion of the cost being levied upon the ratepayers. A subscription was accordingly opened, and the names of Messrs. Titus Salt, Sons & Co., M. W. Thompson, John Priestman, and Thomas Firth appeared for the sum of £500 each; Messrs. A. & S. Henry, J. Wade & Sons, and George Hodgson for £250 each; and others for £100 each. The total sum realised, however, did not reach one-half the amount required, and the project inevitably fell through. Then followed the "battle of the styles," in which the lovers of pure Gothic contended for a design in accordance with their ideas, but ultimately the directors of the Exchange Company selected the one sent in by Messrs. Lockwood & Mawson, described as "Venetian Gothic, freely treated," the cost of the erection being £27,000.

The erection of this imposing pile, in which Bradford merchants most do congregate, had the effect of sweeping away two familiar landmarks, one of them being the old Market House, of which a sketch is given in an earlier part of this work; the other being known in later times as "Bartle's Corner," but to a former generation as the Bradford Assembly Rooms, which premises were erected by the late Benjamin Rawson, Esq., lord of the manor. The lower storey was open, and was used as a butter market; the upper storey was then one large hall, which was intended for a theatre for Mr. Thompson, a local actor of some repute, and manager of the company which exhibited themselves for the entertainment of the play-going public of that day. Its career as a theatre was short-lived. A Wesleyan minister named Stoner happened to be located at Bradford about the time, and he, by his powerful preaching, was instrumental in awakening a great religious revival, one effect of which was the emptying of Mr. Thompson's theatre. The manager hereupon travestied the preacher, and brought out a piece entitled "The Methodist Parson," in which the extravagances of the revivalists were made much more extravagant. People were horrified at this meddling with sacred things, and "empty benches" became a fixed rule. The consequences could not be averted. Poor

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JOSEPH FARRAR,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1863 *to Nov.* 1864.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

Thompson got into difficulties, and the theatre fell into disuse, except that now and then it was used as an assembly room for a concert or a ball. When the new Market was built in the gardens of the Manor Hall, the butter market was transferred, and the building of which we are writing was turned into shops and piece rooms. Of the shops, the most popular was the pastrycook's at the apex, for many years in the occupation of Mr. Timothy Bartle, and, as the original destination of the building was forgotten, it very naturally came to be universally known by its modern appellation of "Bartle's Corner!"

The death of Alderman Edward Kenion occurred in March, 1864, in the fifty-third year of his age. For years he had taken an honourable and prominent part in the affairs of the town, during which he had been a member of the Council for Manningham Ward. He was elevated to the aldermanic bench in 1862. Mr. Kenion was also a valuable member of the Chamber of Commerce, and had great prominence on Liberal platforms, where his earnest, well-considered opinions found expression in utterances which always commanded attention. He was equally energetic in promoting movements connected with the Independent denomination. Mr. Kenion was born at Yeadon, and came to Bradford about 1836, when he commenced business as a woolstapler. In 1843 he joined the late Mr. Joseph Illingworth—a partnership which continued until his death. Mr. John Schofield was elected to supply the vacancy upon the aldermanic bench caused by his decease.

Alderman Joseph Farrar retired from the mayoral office in November, but up to within a brief period of his decease, in May, 1878, he remained a most useful member of the Town Council. Mr. Farrar was a member of the old Board of Highway Commissioners, and he was one of the most indefatigable promoters of the movement for obtaining a Charter of Incorporation for the borough. When that important boon was obtained he was returned a councillor for the West Ward, in conjunction with Mr. John Rawson, and was made an alderman of the borough in November,

1849. Having been out of the Council a short time he was again elected to the aldermanic bench in 1859, and in November, 1863, he took his seat as Mayor. As a member of the Corporation, Mr. Farrar rendered valuable service in obtaining the early Improvement Acts of 1849 and 1851, and was most indefatigable in obtaining a supply of water for the borough. He became the chief exponent of the scheme of the Corporation, and the defender of that body in its contention with the Bradford Waterworks Company in 1853 and 1854. He officiated as chairman of the Building and Improvement Committee for some years, and was also chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee. In the general management of corporate business, Mr. Farrar proved himself to be a very gourmand for work, and so completely acquainted himself with the details of the various departments that he became, as it were, master of the situation. His superior knowledge of municipal business commanded respect if not popularity, and no member of the Corporation was more entitled to the mayoral dignity that was conferred upon him. Mr. Farrar was also placed upon the commission of the peace for the borough in 1864. In addition to his labours in connection with town's affairs, Mr. Farrar was equally indefatigable in procuring for the town the benefits accruing from a mechanics' institution, of which he was one of the promoters, and for many years officiated as secretary to the struggling institution. The first building erected as a mechanics' institute in Leeds Road owed its origin, in a great measure, to his exertions. Mr. Farrar retired from the position of alderman in 1871, and died, as above stated, in his seventy-third year.

The question of purchasing the manorial rights of Bradford from the ladies of the manor occupied the attention of the Council during the year 1865, and in September a motion was made by Alderman Farrar to the effect that—

The Council make application to Parliament for an Act enabling Miss Elizabeth Rawson, the lady of the manor, to grant, and the Corporation to accept, a lease for 999 years of the property in and

about the Market Place, Kirkgate, and the Fair Ground, Darley Street, with all the appurtenances, belonging to Miss Rawson, and all the manorial and other rights and privileges to which she was entitled for life, as lady of the manor of Bradford, in connection with the holding of markets and fairs within the borough; or with respect to the inspectorship of or jurisdiction over weights and measures; to authorise the alteration or removal of the said markets and fairs to more suitable localities; to enable the Council to take upon lease or appropriate other premises for a Cattle Market and Fair Ground, and to erect or provide suitable buildings and appliances for such markets; to prohibit the holding of any cattle market or fair in the streets, or other public or private places within the said borough, except upon the land to be so appropriated; to levy, receive, and take tolls in respect to the said markets and fairs; and to authorise the Council to sell or demise for 999 years, and to dispose of the ground rents afterwards, any property acquired by them in carrying out the powers conferred upon them for the improvement of the said borough.

The amount to be paid by the Corporation for these rights and privileges was £5000 per annum during the term of the lease.

The motion was carried after considerable discussion, and the preliminary steps were taken towards forwarding the application to Parliament. The Corporation Act for acquiring the manorial rights, also for extending the time for the completion of the waterworks, and for increasing the borrowing powers of the Corporation on account of these works beyond the sum of £750,000 already borrowed, received the Royal Assent on the 16th of July, 1866. The Council thus obtained power to prevent the holding of cattle fairs in the streets of the borough—a nuisance which had long been complained of—with other important advantages in reference to the regulation of markets and fairs, and the providing of slaughter-houses. Mr. Wm. Bradbury was appointed superintendent of markets and fairs at a salary of £120 a-year. Arrangements were made for remodelling the market property, and the erection of new covered markets. Negotiations were also entered into for the purchase of a new site for the Cattle and Fair Ground. The old wooden theatre in Duke Street was removed, and the Green Market improved.

The first section of the drainage works of the borough was brought into operation during the year 1865, having been completed for £29,518, or under the amount for which money had been borrowed. A second loan of £30,000 was also obtained for extending the system to all parts of the borough, and these works were also placed in charge of Mr. Gott, the borough surveyor.

The municipal elections for 1865 were rendered unusually lively by the determined attempt to procure either a modification or repeal of the sixth section of the building bye-laws, which prevented the erection of back-to-back houses, allusion to which has previously been made. At the various ward meetings this question was made a test of candidature, and numerous memorials were presented to the Council praying for some modification, resulting in important alterations being made in the building bye-laws, permitting the erection of back-to-back houses upon a modified plan.

Alderman J. V. Godwin was elected Mayor, *vice* Alderman Semon, and Messrs. Joseph Dawson, Samuel Smith (Melbourne Place), John Schofield, Edward West, and John Rawson were elevated to the aldermanic bench.

Mr. Semon, who had been unanimously elected to the mayoral office on the retirement of Mr. Farrar in 1864—an honour which was much appreciated by the foreign merchants of the town and by Bradfordians generally—died in Switzerland in July, 1877. Although a German by birth, he became a naturalised Englishman while in early manhood, and came to Bradford whilst the worsted trade was still in its infancy. From that period until shortly before his death, he was one of the most active commercial men of Bradford, was foremost in many of its benevolent enterprises, and in all respects identified himself with the town of his adoption. As a member of the Town Council he threw himself heartily into the work, and for some time was chairman of the Watch Committee. Upon his election as Mayor in November, 1864, he was the only gentleman not an Englishman who had been honoured with the distinction, and during his

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CHARLES SEMON,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1864 *to Nov.* 1865.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

tenure of office the mayoral dignity was sustained in a manner not surpassed by any of his predecessors. He was also a justice of the peace for both the borough and the county, and a deputy-lieutenant of the riding. Mr. Semon was a generous supporter of the local charities, and for thirty years was a most energetic governor of the Infirmary. During his mayoralty he had the pleasure of opening the Eye and Ear Hospital, an institution which received substantial assistance at his hands, and he also assisted in the establishment of the Fever Hospital. A special act of his benevolence was exhibited in the erection in 1874, at his own cost, of a Convalescent Home at Ilkley, which was intended for patients requiring the benefits of such an institution who were able to contribute something towards the cost of their maintenance while resident in the Home. Mr. Semon presented in 1876 the entire freehold to the Corporation for the use of the public, and to this munificent gift added an endowment of £3000 towards the cost of maintenance. The Home and grounds cover about six acres, the total cost having been about £12,000. He also erected and endowed, at his own expense, a Home for decayed tradesmen at Dantzig, his native city. In his business relations Mr. Semon was equally energetic. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce from its commencement, and was for many years a member of the Council. Mr. Semon was sixty-three years of age at the time of his decease.

More than usual attention was bestowed upon sanitary arrangements during the year 1866, consequent upon a visitation of cholera. The number of deaths from cholera during the year was fifteen. The death-rate of the borough still continued very high, viz., 28·0 per thousand, assuming the population to be 124,000.

In March, 1866, Mr. Joseph Rayner, the Town Clerk, resigned his appointment, having been selected to fill a similar post under the Corporation of Liverpool at a salary of £1500 per annum. During his six years' servitude Mr.

Rayner had proved himself a very painstaking, efficient officer, and his selection for the new appointment, he being a stranger to Liverpool, may be considered as ample testimony to his abilities. The resignation of Mr. Rayner gave an opportunity to the Council to consider the terms of appointment of his successor, and it was determined that the future Town Clerk should devote the whole of his time to the office, and be paid a salary of £900 per annum. The present Town Clerk, Mr. William Thomas McGowen, received the appointment on the 17th of April, out of about twenty applications, his proposer being Alderman West and his seconder Alderman John Rawson. Mr. McGowen had previously been Deputy Town Clerk of Liverpool, and was a candidate for the Town Clerkship of Bradford along with Mr. Rayner. He was also the only substantial competitor with that gentleman when he was appointed Town Clerk of Liverpool, the candidates having been reduced to those two.

The election created a little diversion in the Council at the time, in consequence of Mr. McGowen, who had not made application for the post, having been prevailed upon to send in an application. This proceeding and his subsequent election were denominated at the time "Rawson's *coup d'etat*," in consequence of the part taken by Alderman Rawson in securing the election of the man of his choice. Mr. McGowen's undoubted qualifications for the office were never questioned throughout the contest, and his appointment was subsequently regarded with manifest satisfaction. Subsequent experience of his abilities has amply demonstrated the wisdom of the choice then made.

Mr. McGowen served his articles with the firm of Williams, McLeod & Cann, of the Temple, and left London for Liverpool in 1853, on the invitation of the then Town Clerk, Mr. Shuttleworth. He held the position of Deputy Town Clerk of Liverpool for thirteen years. At the period of his election to the higher office at Bradford the Corporation were engaged in many important undertakings, into which Mr. McGowen entered with characteristic ardour, and his legal acumen and natural force of character have

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William Thomas McGowen.

well served the interests of the burgesses on many subsequent occasions. Prior to 1866 repayments of Corporation loans were limited to thirty years. Under provisional orders the period has been extended to fifty years, and under Acts of Parliament to a hundred years, with power to take a second hundred years. In dealing with sums of such magnitude as the Corporation are concerned with, the advantage accruing to the present generation of ratepayers by repayments being extended over such a lengthened period, may be very easily conceived, and it may be further added that other large Corporations have tried but failed to secure a similar concession. Reference is made elsewhere to the extensive scheme of street improvements to which the Corporation were committed under three provisional orders, and to the generally amicable manner in which claims for scheduled property were settled. During the whole of the negotiations not a penny that was spent was expended in counsels' fees, the whole of the legal business being managed by the Town Clerk. In bringing to a successful issue the extinguishing of the soke rights, which for generations had been the source of heartburning among a section of the community, the Town Clerk took a leading part, and in securing the transfer of the extensive works of the old Gas Company, whereby profits varying from £25,000 to £30,000 per annum have been realised towards the reduction of the rates, he was equally zealous. The acquisition of the manorial rights, involving the extensive scheme of markets and fairs; the Worth Valley waterworks project of 1868-9, necessitating a stiff Parliamentary encounter; and the not less vehement opposition overcome in connection with the waterworks clauses of the Improvement Act of 1881, are among the leading triumphs to which Mr. McGowen may point with professional pride. In April, 1867, the salary of the Town Clerk was raised to £1200 per annum, since increased to £1500.

Mr. Joseph Rawson was appointed Deputy Town Clerk in May, 1866, at a salary of £200 per annum, which has since been increased to £450 per annum.

During the year 1866 the Council suffered the loss of several of its members. In the month of February, Mr. Christopher Waud was "gathered to his fathers." Mr. Waud had been an alderman of the borough since its incorporation, and in the interval had filled many public offices with efficiency. He was a native of the town, and had risen with its growth. This, however, was attributable to his own perseverance and business aptitude. Few commercial men of his time knew better the exact position of trade and its prospects than Mr. Christopher Waud, and he naturally profited by his knowledge. As a citizen and a large employer of labour, Mr. Waud was generally respected, although, being of a retiring disposition, he rather shunned prominence. He has been succeeded as alderman by one of his sons, Mr. George Motley Waud, who has achieved higher honours than his parent, having been Mayor of the borough.

Mr. Edward Ripley, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Ripley & Son, of Bowling Dyeworks, died in April, 1866, at the mature age of seventy-six years. Mr. Ripley was a native of Halifax, but came to Bradford in 1808. At that time there were one or two small dyeworks in the town, which served after a fashion for the worsted trade as it then existed. Mr. Ripley proved a benefactor to Bradford. Being himself a practical man, he had discovered a new process of dyeing black goods, and in conjunction with his father took a lease of Bowling Dyeworks, then an insignificant place, and commenced dyeing and finishing bombazines and other fabrics, which had previously been produced only in Norwich. With the expansion of the trade also grew in magnitude the Bowling Dyeworks, and Mr. Ripley not only grew rich himself, but contributed materially to the enrichment of others. Mr. Ripley was in no sense a public man, but a feeling of respect towards him as a townsman led to his election as an alderman on the incorporation of the borough. This office he held for several years, and quietly fulfilled its duties, but he took no part in the public discussions of the Council. Sir Henry William Ripley, Bart., is his son.

Alderman John Ramsden, who had been connected with the Corporation since its formation, died at Scarborough in October of this year. Mr. Ramsden was a native of Bradford, having been born in Westgate in 1800. He was a man of good natural parts, and was in many respects a representative Yorkshireman. Although he possessed few advantages in his youth, he applied himself with energy to self-cultivation, as well as to the pursuits of trade, and soon acquired a good position as a heald and slay maker. In 1821 he removed to Leeds as a better centre for his business, but returned to Bradford in 1830, where he resided until his death. When the Hall Ings property belonging to the Rev. Godfrey Wright was put into the market, Mr. Ramsden was one of the first purchasers, and bought the site upon which Waterloo Mill was erected, where he carried on business. Mr. Ramsden was fond of public life, and took an active part in town's affairs. He was a commissioner under the Improvement Act; was elected a councillor upon the incorporation of the borough, and was chosen alderman in 1852, and again in 1862.

Mr. J. V. Godwin retired from the mayoral chair in November, 1866, but maintained his municipal connection as alderman until the expiration of his term of office in 1868. Although not officially connected with corporate affairs for so long a period as other gentlemen whose careers we have passed in review, Mr. Godwin has devoted much time for nearly half-a-century of his life to public work in Bradford, during which he has been frequently brought into prominence. The only son of the Rev. Dr. Godwin, formerly classical tutor of Horton College and the revered pastor of Sion Chapel, Bradford, Mr. J. V. Godwin commenced in very early life to take an interest in educational, political, and social questions, and gave public expression to his views both upon the public platform and through the public press. Meanwhile he had engaged in commercial pursuits, and in the year 1841 became a partner in the eminent firm of Milligan, Forbes and Co., stuff merchants, of Bradford. This position he held

until the year 1851, when he established the mercantile firm of which he still remains the head. Mr. Godwin was one of the old Board of Commissioners who, in 1846, memorialised the Privy Council in favour of the Charter of Incorporation, and took an active part in the preliminary steps which led to a successful issue. Although frequently solicited, business and other claims upon his time prevented his engaging in corporate affairs until the year 1863, when he was elected to the aldermanic bench on the resignation of Mr. John Hollings. In the same month he was appointed a member of the Building and Improvement Committee and of the Watch Committee, and in the November following was made chairman of the Street Improvement Committee, which was called into existence in the previous year. The borough, through the Corporation, was then embarking upon street improvements on an extensive scale, and the negotiations which devolved upon the committee presided over by Mr. Godwin were numerous. To this important department of corporate work that gentleman brought to bear much commercial sagacity, and he devoted nearly the whole of his time to the somewhat onerous duties. By re-appointment he continued chairman of the Street Improvement Committee until he retired from the Council in 1868. During this period three provisional orders were being carried out, namely, those of 1863, 1865, and 1868, with borrowing powers amounting in all to £300,000. In negotiating for the purchase of property scheduled, earnest endeavours were made by the committee to avoid litigation, and by far the greater proportion of the cases were settled by mutual agreement. In partial recognition of Mr. Godwin's services in this department, the new street extending from Darley Street to Thornton Road was named after him. The Free Library movement also enlisted his warmest sympathy. As chairman of the sub-committee appointed by the Council in 1868 to inquire into the working of the Free Libraries Act in other towns, Mr. Godwin entered heartily into a work involving much painstaking inquiry. The result of the committee's recommendation,

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JOHN VENIMORE GODWIN,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

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and the subsequent decision of a meeting of ratepayers held in March, 1871, calling upon the Town Council to take the necessary steps to bring the Act into force, are recorded elsewhere.

Although he retired from the Council in the year 1868, Mr. Godwin maintained an active interest in the public affairs of the borough. He was one of the members of the first Bradford School Board, and was elected vice-chairman of the Board, under the presidency of Mr. M. W. Thompson. He was also a member of the statistical committee which recommended the erection of the first four Board Schools in Bradford. Mr. Godwin has had a long acquaintance with commercial affairs. He was elected a member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce in 1853, and is a life member of that institution. With Messrs. Charles Stead, A. Illingworth, and G. M. Waud, he was deputed by the Chamber to report on such portions of the Paris Exhibition of 1867 as concerned the trade of this district; and with Mr. H. Illingworth reported in 1876 on the relative conditions of production of the worsted districts of France. In March, 1864, Mr. Godwin was placed upon the commission of the peace for the borough, and subsequently for the West Riding. At the general election in February, 1874, he contested the borough in the Liberal interest, which was then divided, and though not successful received between 8,000 and 9,000 votes.

Alderman Brayshaw succeeded Mr. Godwin in the mayoral office.

In view of the continued necessity for the opening out of thoroughfares in the borough, the Street Improvement Committee prepared a special report, which was submitted to the Council in September, 1867, in which they recommended the widening and improvement of several streets, and the creation of new thoroughfares, additional to those included in the provisional order of 1865. The recommendations included the making of an improved communication between Godwin Street and Manchester Road, the making of a new

street from Sunbridge to Brick Lane, an improved communication between Kirkgate and Godwin Street, and others. Having regard to the extent of the improvements already authorised, and the expenditure involved, several of the projects were deferred, and one at least, the continuation of Manchester Road to Godwin Street, has been abandoned.

During the five years from 1863 to 1868, borrowing powers on street improvement account were obtained by the Corporation amounting to £300,000. The work of negotiating for buildings and land necessary to carry out the various improvements was undertaken by the Street Improvement Committee with a desire to avoid litigation as much as possible, and in this respect the committee were fairly successful. Out of eighty-three transactions completed up to October, 1868, only eighteen were decided by a court of inquiry, sixty-nine having been settled by mutual agreement. Not only were the labours of the Street Improvement Committee by this period beginning to produce practical results in the improved convenience and the enhanced beauty of the streets, but it was equally gratifying to observe that private enterprise kept pace with public works in putting up erections worthy of the wider streets and improved frontages. Thus, Dewhirst's Buildings (intended as an arcade) became a fitting ornament to the new broad entrance to Manchester Road; and the neighbourhood was still further adorned by the handsome Gothic church erected in place of the old Unitarian Chapel, in Chapel Lane (though, for its antiquity, many regretted its disappearance).

The subject of providing buildings for new Offices and Borough Court had occupied the attention of the Council for a considerable time. As early as the year 1851 an animated discussion took place in the Council on the report of a committee appointed for the purpose of making inquiries "as to the provision of suitable premises, comprising a Council Chamber and suite of offices for the committees and officers of the Council, a police-office and cells, rooms and offices for the transaction of the business of the Borough Justices and other necessary provision for carrying on the

business of the Corporation." Acting upon instructions received by them, Messrs. Lockwood & Mawson, architects, prepared plans showing the accommodation to be obtained on the site of the building in Swaine Street, and another showing an entirely new building. The estimated cost of the proposed alterations was £3150, whilst the cost of a new building was estimated at £9550, exclusive of the purchase of the site.

On comparing the two plans, the committee recommended that a new building be erected on a similar plan to the one submitted by Messrs. Lockwood & Mawson, and asked for power to select a site or sites eligible for the building. Alderman Ramsden moved the adoption of the report, which received support from several members. Although the economists of the Council carried the day, and the old Station House was altered accordingly, this was the initial step towards the erection of the future Town Hall.

The want of increased accommodation, however, was sorely felt in 1867, and it was with great difficulty and inconvenience that the business of the Corporation could be conducted at the old offices. The Finance Committee were therefore eager to avail themselves of the favourable circumstances arising from a large area of ground coming into the possession of the Council, in connection with the operations of the Street Improvement Committee, and which afforded a suitable site for the purpose.

The site then recommended was that upon which the present Town Hall now stands, which was a plot of ground left after the new street made in continuation of Market Street, across what was termed the Old Foundry property, had been completed. The question, however, was hotly contested in the Council Chamber at the meeting in September. The Manor Hall being then in the hands of the Corporation, Alderman Brown proposed its adoption. Mr. Douglas proposed a plot of ground including the New Inn and the block of buildings in the rear. Mr. William Whitehead proposed a site in Leeds Road, adjoining East Parade; Alderman Farrar proposed the Bowling Green site,

while Mr. Brooksbank moved the adoption of the site upon which the Town Hall now stands, which was then the property of the Corporation. This site received the support of Alderman West and the Mayor, Mr. Brayshaw. After several votes had been taken, the choice lay between the Bowling Green and Chapel Lane sites, the latter being carried by nineteen votes against twelve. As a natural sequence Alderman West, the chairman of the Finance Committee, moved that new "Municipal Offices and Borough Court" be erected upon the site, which was carried.

The question of the site, however, was not yet settled. The Council reversed the above decision at a subsequent meeting, but after further consideration the Chapel Lane site was agreed to; Messrs. Lockwood & Mawson's plans were selected in competition with others; and Messrs. John Ives & Son's tender for the works, amounting to £43,730, was accepted. The foundation-stone of the proposed building was laid on the 10th of August, 1870, by Mr. Mark Dawson, the Mayor.

The Smoke Prevention Committee came into existence during the year 1867, after a twenty years' endeavour on the part of the Corporation to secure an immunity from what was styled the "smoke nuisance." Notices were issued, stating that manufacturers would be required to introduce apparatus into their works so as to efficiently remedy the nuisance complained of. The replies received were all pretty much the same in effect; expressing willingness to comply with the request of the Corporation, but pointing out the great difficulty which existed as to the remedy to be adopted. The committee required, however, nothing less than an effectual suppression, and appointed an inspector, who forthwith commenced an examination of all the smoke-producing furnaces in the borough.

The works examined by the inspector were 264 in number, including mills, dyeworks, foundries, breweries, &c., some of them of great magnitude. The number of boilers at these places was 591, of 17,612 horse-power; the total nominal horse-power of the engines being 8332. The

consumption of coal for boilers was about 1200 tons daily, and the total consumption of coal in manufacturing processes throughout the borough was estimated at 2500 tons daily. During the year 683 "notices to abate" were served, and a considerable improvement was observable in the appearance of the atmosphere.

Mr. Samuel Laycock, manager of the Bradford Banking Company's Bank, and treasurer of the borough since its incorporation, died in September, 1867. Mr. Laycock was a native of Wakefield, and in 1812 was appointed manager of the Bradford branch of Messrs. Wentworth, Challoner and Rishworth's Bank. After the disastrous failure of that extensive banking concern in the year 1825, Mr. Laycock assisted in the formation of the Bradford Banking Company, and with the fortunes of that prosperous institution he was identified as manager, shareholder, and chairman of the directorate, until the end of his life. Perhaps there was no one whose silent influence for good was so great as Mr. Laycock's. Though not a native of the town he became essentially one of it, and his interest in every movement affecting its social or material welfare was not exceeded by that of any townsman. As a man of business he was entrusted beyond the generality of men, and he died with character untarnished, in the eighty-first year of his age.

The death of Mr. H. W. Wickham, M.P., in September, created a vacancy in the representation of the borough, which was filled, on the 15th of October, by the election of Mr. M. W. Thompson, Mr. Edward Miall being the unsuccessful candidate.

The following gentlemen were placed upon the commission of the peace during the year, namely—Messrs. William Brayshaw, Edward West, James Law, George Turner, George Salt, R. H. Meade, and G. H. Leather.

Alderman William Brayshaw vacated the mayoral chair in November, 1867. He was born at Fawweather, in Bingley parish, in the year 1811, and came in early life to Bradford, where he was apprenticed to the business of a stonemason. As journeyman mason he was engaged in the

erection of four of the principal buildings reared in Bradford between the years 1834 and 1837, viz., the old Exchange Buildings, in Piccadilly, Airedale College, the Court House, in Hall Ings, and the Mechanics' Institute, Leeds Road. Entering upon business on his own account he became a successful builder and contractor, and undertook the erection of the Bradford Infirmary, the Midland Railway Station, and four of the churches of Bradford, namely, St. James's, Manchester Road; St. John's, Manchester Road; St. Jude's, Lumb Lane; and St. Paul's, Manningham. Mr. Brayshaw's connection with the public affairs of the borough is of long standing, and without doubt the town has benefited considerably by his practical knowledge. He was a member of the old Board of Surveyors before the establishment of the Corporation, and entered the Council in 1851, having been elected for the East Ward. He held that position until November, 1857, when he retired from the Council. In 1859 he was chosen alderman, and still continues to occupy that position. Mr. Brayshaw is therefore the oldest member of the Council, either as councillor or alderman. In November, 1866, he was elected Mayor, and one of his first duties was to receive the Rivers Pollution Commissioners, who were deputed to inquire into the condition of the watercourses of the borough and the district. The inquiry only elicited what had been apparent long enough, that the traditional trout about which old Bradfordians often discoursed lovingly had long disappeared from the Bradford beck, the polluted condition of which was amply demonstrated before the Commissioners.

Mr. Brayshaw has been a hard-working member of the Council, as his attendances upon general and committee meetings indicate. He was for two or three years chairman of the Street and Drainage Committee, and was deputy-chairman, under Dr. Beaumont, of the Sanitary Committee. His special work, however, has been upon the Waterworks Committee, of which he has been a member the whole time he has been in the Council. Since the year 1867 he has been chairman of the committee, and he was vice-chairman

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WILLIAM BRAYSHAW,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

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before that period. Without assigning to Mr. Brayshaw that pre-eminence in conducting matters connected with the water supply of the town to which he is probably entitled, we may state that he has been a party to every application which has been made to Parliament since the purchase of the works from the old Waterworks Company. Mr. Brayshaw was also a Poor-law Guardian of the Bradford Union between the years 1855 and 1866, and was chairman of the Board from 1857 to 1862.

During Mr. Brayshaw's mayoralty the foundation-stone of the Tradesmen's Home at Lilycroft was laid by Sir Titus Salt, and the Mayor generously entertained about 300 of the guests at luncheon in St. George's Hall. During his year of office, Mr. Brayshaw also represented Bradford at the Reception given by the Lord Mayor of London to the Sultan. He was raised to the commission of the peace for the borough during the same year.

The mayoral chair vacated by Mr. Brayshaw was worthily filled by Alderman James Law.

In 1868 the Council determined to apply for further powers rendered necessary by the inadequate supply of water from the high level service; also for the purpose of paying for the proposed Town Hall; for acquiring powers to purchase Bradford Moor as a recreation ground; and to obtain powers for further street improvement works, and for other purposes. Thirty-three petitions were presented against the Bill, one of the most important being from the Keighley Board of Health, which contended that that body was maturing a scheme of its own for the supply of water; another was lodged by the Guardians of the North Bierley Union, who objected to the construction of a reservoir at Horton Bank, adjoining the Workhouse property. Keighley was denied a *locus standi* in opposition, but on the other hand the area of gathering ground on the Worth asked for by the Corporation was limited to a certain district by an agreement made between the Corporation and the Local Board of Keighley.

With regard to the clauses affecting the water supply, the Bill was introduced to remedy ascertained defects in the powers and provisions obtained in the Acts of 1854, 1858, and 1862. The low level service, for instance, though provided with a sufficient supply of water, was so arranged that the water was delivered at one side of the town only, and could not be supplied with regularity owing to its having to descend to the low levels, where it was drawn off, thus ascending to its normal height enfeebled in force. The remedy provided for the making of a contour main with service reservoirs placed round the upper portion of the basin, from whence the water could be delivered to the lower levels. The defects connected with the high level supply were still more serious. Not only was there an insufficiency of storage, but there were no service reservoirs, and the gathering ground from which the water was collected was wholly inadequate to the demand.

The works for which authority was asked in the Act consisted of three service reservoirs—one at Dirk Hill, one in Bowling Park, and one at Bunker's Hill, besides the contour main. Power was also sought for the construction of two high level reservoirs at Horton Bank Top, and the works necessary to connect them with the existing works and supply from the Stubden Reservoir, thus enabling the Corporation to deliver water to the highest part of the borough. The application failed as to the proposed contour main, and powers for extending the gathering ground in the upper part of the Worth Valley. It was therefore determined to seek further powers during the next session of Parliament.

The works authorised by the Act of next session (1869) consisted of the conduit refused in the previous year, two compensation reservoirs for millowners, viz., the Leeming and Leeshaw reservoirs, two store reservoirs, viz., those known as Stairs and Shady Bank, at Oxenhope, and other works.

Although shorn of several important features, the two Acts proved a valuable addition to the powers of the Corporation. So seriously diminished was the store of

water in Stubden Reservoir, owing to the drought which prevailed in the season preceding the application, that the supply from it was limited to one day per week. To the out-townships dependent upon the Corporation this deprivation was severe, especially as pumps and other sources had been allowed to lapse almost beyond redemption. To supply the deficiency an extraordinary host of water-carts was raised and sent round with water from the low level service, which fortunately held out well. One effect of a drought which was unparalleled for its continuance was to raise the rate of mortality from 21·96 per thousand per annum to 40·0 in the thousand per annum. By the end of July Stubden Reservoir was quite dry, and in September, the Chelker Reservoir having also failed, the demand was limited to a few hours per day throughout the borough.

The works for the construction of the reservoirs at Horton Bank were let as soon as possible after the necessary powers were obtained, that known as the Brayshaw Reservoir in November, 1869, and the Horton Bank Reservoir in March, 1870. The works were carried out by Mr. C. Gott, whose salary had the year previous been increased to £700 per annum, in recognition of the professional ability displayed by him as waterworks engineer.

On September 2nd, 1868, Mr. W. R. C. Stansfield, the proprietor of Esholt Hall estate, obtained an injunction against the Corporation, the effect of which was to prevent the formation of any more sewers with an outfall into the beck, and the opening of any more house drains into the existing sewers having such an outfall, under a penalty of £10,000. This step was taken after several years of controversy upon the question of the pollution of the Bradford Beck, which discharges into the Aire at Shipley and passes the Esholt estate, and the result operated very seriously in respect to new buildings which had been approved by the Corporation. The Council took time to consider whether to move the Court of Chancery to discharge the order. Instead of proceeding to an appeal, however, the Corporation came to an arrangement with Mr. Stansfield

by which they bound themselves, on condition that the injunction was made inoperative, to take steps to defœcate the sewage passing through the borough sewers before the 11th of January, 1872.

The Corporation has been fortunate in its adoption of a process which has proved thoroughly satisfactory in effecting the object desired. Having given its best attention to the question of how best to deal with the sewage that body effected an arrangement with the Peat Engineering and Sewage Filtration Company, whereby, upon a lease of twenty-one years, the company engaged to purify at its own expense all sewage discharged at the outfall, upon the Corporation providing the requisite land and buildings, the company to pay a small rental after the end of three years, upon the strength of being enabled to profitably dispose of the residuum. The requisite works were erected near to the outfall of the drainage system below Manningham Station, at a cost of £25,000, and a further cost of £35,000 was incurred in conveying the sewage to the works and in covering in the beck. The process adopted by the company, namely, filtration by peat charcoal, was a complete failure, the company collapsed, and the Corporation took the concern into its own hands. Mr. George Alsing, who had been the engineer of the company, was retained, and he inaugurated the process of precipitation by lime with such success that the effluent now passes into the beck, clear, tasteless, and colourless. In addition to this gratifying result—a result which has at least placed the Corporation beyond the grasp of the Rivers Pollution Act—Mr. Alsing has been able to reduce the annual working expenses from £6276 in 1876 to £4000 in 1880. The price paid for the above results has, however, been very heavy. Under the head "Sewage Defœcation" in the Corporation accounts, it will be found that a sum of nearly £70,000 has been paid for land, buildings, and works necessary to the complete working of the scheme.

Alderman S. Smith, of Melbourne Place, died in January, 1868. Of a quiet, unobtrusive nature, he was best known

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JAMES LAW,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

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by those who were privileged to enjoy his intimate friendship, but as a public man he served the town well. Having been successful in business as a manufacturer, he offered his services in 1859 as a councillor of the Little Horton Ward, and, with a brief interval, continued to sit for that ward until his elevation to the aldermanic bench in 1864. Mr. Smith was fond of literature, and, himself possessing a vast library, was desirous that his less fortunate fellow-townsmen should have access to the best knowledge that could be obtained from books. To him was owing the first suggestion of a Free Library for Bradford. Singularly, the nucleus of the Free Library afterwards established was formed of a portion of his own books, which were purchased by the Corporation after his decease. Mr. Smith was born at Shelf, in 1817. Councillor Mark Dawson was elected to the vacancy on the aldermanic bench occasioned by his death.

The Mayor, Alderman James Law, retired in November from an office which he had filled with characteristic zeal and judgment. Few members of the Council have displayed greater aptitude for public business than Alderman Law, and his interest in the public weal remains unabated. Born at Queensferry, near Edinburgh, in the year 1817, and of parents whose traditions carried them back to the times of the Covenanters, Mr. Law has inherited many of the virtues distinguishing the Scottish character, among which may be ranked industry, perseverance, and rectitude of the highest type. He came to Bradford in the year 1842, and became connected with the business firm of which he is now the principal. Mr. Law's connection with the Corporation dates from the year 1863, when he was created an alderman to fill an intermediate vacancy, and by subsequent re-election he remains an alderman. He is the only member of the Council who never sat as councillor. In his official capacity, Mr. Law has sustained the office of vice-chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee, and as deputy-chairman of the Street Improvement Committee, was associated with other gentlemen in carrying out the important work of that committee in connection with the

scheme of street improvements. His name, however, will be popularly associated with the work of the Markets and Fairs Committee, of which he has been chairman since the year 1868. In that year the purchase of the site for new cattle market, wholesale vegetable market, abattoir, and fair ground in Leeds Road was completed, and steps were taken towards the erection of the noble pile of buildings, now the covered markets, upon the Manor Hall property in Kirkgate and Godwin Street. To this combined undertaking Mr. Law has devoted his best energies, and his labours have received some recognition by the association of his Christian name with the St. James's Markets. During the year of his mayoralty his attention to the duties devolving upon the official head of the Corporation was marked by that promptitude which is an especial feature of his character.

To educational movements Mr. Law has given special attention. For over twenty years he has been a director of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, for many years one of its vice-presidents, and for several years in succession he was elected president. He has also been a member of the Bradford School Board from the adoption of the Education Act in 1870, and has been twice elected chairman. In the commercial affairs of the borough Mr. Law has exerted considerable influence. For many years he was upon the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and was president in the year 1872. He has also taken an active share in political affairs, having been chairman of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster's Election Committee, and he has allied himself with many movements of a beneficial character to the town. Mr. Law is an ardent Congregationalist, and his position as treasurer of the Yorkshire Congregational Union affords some indication of the esteem in which he is held by the members of that body. If further testimony of this were needed, it might be added that Mr. Law has been honoured with the distinction of laying the foundation-stones of about a dozen places of worship erected in the Congregational interest. Mr. Law's zeal in Sunday-school work is not less marked than that manifested by him in other movements

of an elevating tendency. Along with Alderman Brayshaw and others, Alderman Law was placed upon the borough commission during the year 1866, and he is also a West Riding magistrate.

Alderman Edward West was elected Mayor on the retirement of Mr. Law, in November. The latter end of this year (1868) was rendered more than ordinarily lively on account of the Parliamentary election, in which the contest lay between Mr. Edward Miall and Mr. H. W. Ripley, the latter being returned. This was the first election in Bradford under the new Reform Bill, the operation of which largely increased the number of voters in the borough. The number of electors entitled to exercise the franchise at this election was 21,518, as against 5946 the previous year. The unseating of Mr. Ripley on petition and the return of his former rival, Mr. Miall, in the following March, occasioned an uninterrupted period of electioneering in the town, leading to much disturbance of ordinary routine work, and the introduction of a great amount of party bitterness. The nomination at the second election was the last conducted upon the old system. It was unfortunately attended by a somewhat serious riot, which took place in Peckover Walks. The election next day, however, was conducted with order.

The year 1869 was productive of at least one event of vital importance to the interests of the borough, namely, the proposal to effect a purchase of the Bradford Gas-works from the Bradford Gaslight Company. The initial proceedings with regard to this project were taken at the last Council meeting for the year, when Alderman Scott moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject. A *prima facie* case as to the desirability of the purchase, if reasonable terms could be agreed to, having been made out, the Smoke Prevention Committee was appointed to act. This committee collected much information on the subject, obtained the opinion of eminent counsel, and approached the directors of the company, but advanced nothing more definite than that it was highly desirable that the supply of

gas in large towns should be in the hands of the ruling authorities. The committee was reappointed with power to arrange a purchase of the Gas Company's plant upon the best terms they could obtain. These proceedings extended over a considerable period, and considerable credit is due to Alderman Silas Scott, the chairman of the Smoke Prevention Committee, for his painstaking endeavours in connection with the negotiations. It was not until the year 1871 that the Bradford Gas and Improvement Act was obtained, in which powers were acquired for taking over the Bradford Gas Works, the sum agreed upon being £210,000. The result of this transaction has already been of great pecuniary advantage to the ratepayers of Bradford. Without the expenditure of any capital beyond that acquired by loan, the Corporation have realised profits ranging from £25,000 to £30,000 per annum, to be appropriated in reduction of the rates of the borough. The transfer of the company's plant to the Corporation took place on the 11th of July, 1871, and was celebrated by a banquet given at the Victoria Hotel. The Corporation were represented on the occasion by the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and members of the Corporation. The representatives of the Gas Company included Mr. John Rawson, solicitor; Mr. Alfred Harris, Mr. Ridehalgh, Mr. Richard Fawcett, Mr. Charles Stanfield, Mr. S. Bower, and Mr. David Swallow, manager. Particulars of the earlier history of the Gas Company are given on pages 60-1.

Plans and estimates for laying out the covered markets were invited during the early portion of the year 1869, and Messrs. Lockwood & Mawson were the successful competitors. Considerable progress was also made in the preparation of the new cattle market, wholesale vegetable market, and fair ground in Leeds Road, plans for the same having also been prepared by Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson.

During the year strenuous efforts were made by the Corporation to suppress the nuisance arising from the emission of smoke from engine chimneys, and convictions

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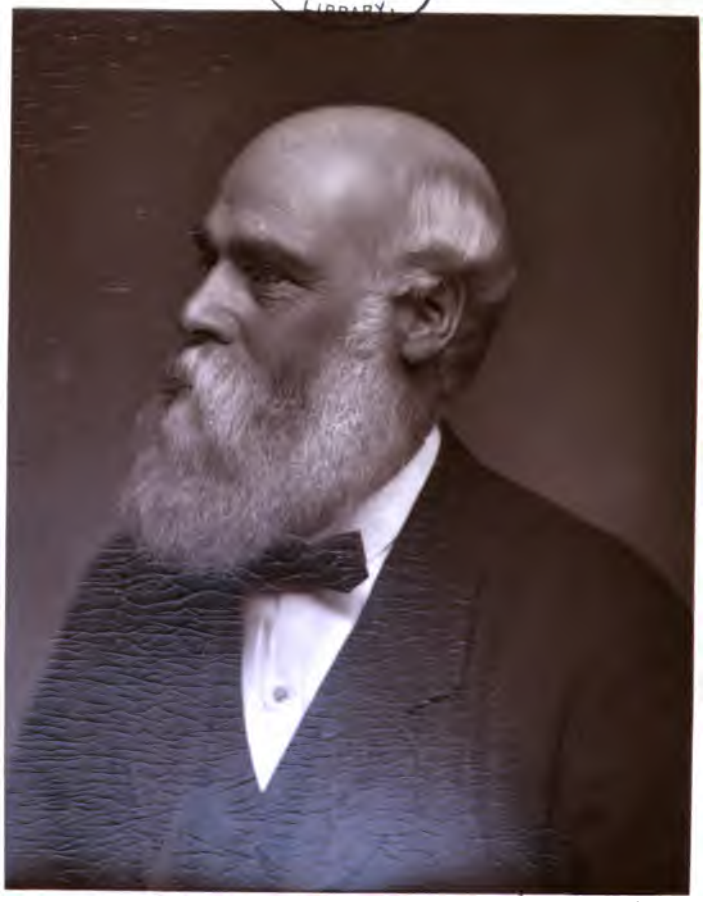

Woodburytype.

EDWARD WEST,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1868 *to Nov.* 1869.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

were obtained in respect to manufactories, ironworks, and dyeworks in the borough.

The new Beer Bill, passed in 1868, came into force at the Brewster Sessions of this year, when ninety of the worst-conducted houses in the borough were deprived of their licenses. The Brewster Sessions lasted the whole of one week.

The year was also noted for the inauguration of the Oastler statue, opposite the Midland Railway Station, Kirkgate. This event took place on the 15th of May. The unveiling of the statue was appropriately performed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the presence of a large and somewhat excited assemblage. The event was made the occasion of a general holiday, and there was also an immense procession of factory workers from Peel Park to the site. The statue represents Richard Oastler, the "Factory King," cherishing two factory children, a boy and a girl. The group is in bronze, and weighs three tons, the pedestal being of grey and red Dalbeattie granite. The weight of figures and pedestal is thirty tons, and the cost of the whole was about £1500. Mr. J. B. Philip was the sculptor. The statue occupies the site of the old Wool Packs Inn, which was purchased by the Midland Railway Company in 1866, and afterwards passed into the hands of the Corporation.

Alderman Edward West, the Mayor during the year 1868-9, is a member of the Society of Friends, and is therefore entitled to the distinctive appellation of the first Quaker Mayor of Bradford. With rare fidelity, conscientiousness, and business ability, Mr. West has fulfilled the duties of citizenship during his connection with the borough, and his valuable services are still ungrudgingly given. He was born at Hull in May, 1821, the son of Edward West, a tanner, and Ann Ellis, his wife, who was sister to the late James Ellis, of the old Queen's Mills, Bradford. Mr. West came to Bradford in December, 1845, and from that period has taken part in developing the corn-milling business carried on by the firm of "James Ellis & Co.," and in which he

has a considerable interest. Mr. West entered the Town Council in January, 1861, to supply the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. J. Robinson from the representation of the West Ward, and he sat for this ward until he was elected an alderman in 1865. In November, 1861, he became a member of the Finance and General Purposes Committee; was appointed vice-chairman of the committee in 1863, and chairman in 1865—a position which he still retains. As a member of this important committee, and for so long a period its president, Mr. West has necessarily taken part in all the financial arrangements of the Corporation which have been entered into during the last twenty years, his masterly grasp of matters statistical, and his extensive knowledge of corporate minutiæ generally, having earned for him the local distinction of "Chancellor of the Exchequer." The stupendous nature of the financial transactions which have come under Mr. West's supervision may be estimated by the fact that whilst in 1863 the corporate debts amounted to £740,000 on waterworks account, and £11,200 for sanitary purposes, the Corporation has now negotiated loans of upwards of £4,000,000.

Mr. West's elevation to the mayoral chair in 1868 happened at a period of great political activity, and as Mayor and returning-officer of the borough he was called upon to officiate at two electioneering contests, namely, on the 16th of November, 1868, and the 12th of March, 1869. The incidents of those elections have been elsewhere alluded to, but fitting testimony may here be borne to the judicious observance of the duties of his office which distinguished the Mayor upon both occasions. Party feeling, however, ran very high for some time afterwards in municipal affairs, and as a consequence Mr. West was not re-elected alderman during the election of November, 1871; but in November, 1872, he was returned for the Manningham Ward, although not physically able to take part in the contest. He was elected alderman again in 1874 and re-elected in 1880. Mr. West's public services, however, have by no means been confined to the Corporation. In 1866, he was placed

upon the commission of the peace for the borough, and still holds that position. He was one of the first members of the Bradford School Board, and went through much hard work during the first three years of its existence. He was always a strong advocate of the temperance movement, and for some years was president of the Bradford Temperance Society, and still is president of the Band of Hope Union in Bradford. He is also president of the Bradford Savings Bank. As a member of the Society of Friends Mr. West is held in high esteem, and is now chairman of the Friends' Provident Institution, one of the most important institutions of its kind in the kingdom.

Upon Alderman West's retirement from the mayoralty in November, 1869, the somewhat unusual spectacle of a contest for the vacancy took place — Alderman James Leeming and Alderman Mark Dawson being both put in nomination by their respective friends. For Mr. Leeming there were twenty-six votes, and for Mr. Dawson twenty-seven, including the latter gentleman's own vote. The closeness of the contest will afford some indication of the strong political animus which had taken possession of the members of the Council consequent upon the hot political elections which had taken place in the town within the preceding twelve months.

One of the principal events of the municipal year 1869-70 was most undoubtedly the movement which has resulted in furnishing each quarter of the borough with a public park and recreation ground. The origin of this movement was contained in a resolution passed by a special committee on the 29th of April, to the effect that "it was desirable that public parks and recreation grounds should be established in different parts of the borough, namely, at Horton, Bowling, and Manningham." The primary cause of the resolution in question may fairly be ascribed to a letter received by the Town Clerk from a solicitor acting for Mr. S. C. Lister, of Manningham Mills, in which that gentleman offered to sell the mansion at Manningham and the whole of the two parks,

58a. 3r. 32p. in extent, for the sum of £40,000, conditional on at least forty acres being left unbuilt upon. That offer was received with acclamation by one section of the Council, but a qualified assent only was given to it by other representatives, who urged the necessity of public parks being provided for those quarters of the borough not yet possessed of one. In moving the acceptance of the offer, the Mayor, Mr. Dawson, made an earnest appeal in its behalf, and the motion was carried by thirty-eight votes against eleven, supplemented by a rider proposed by Mr. John Hardaker, to the effect that "public parks be also provided for Horton and Bowling." The power to dispose of a portion of the park has not been exercised, but about an acre has since been added, and the park has been much beautified. In recognition of the generosity of Mr. Lister the park is now associated with his name. On the 15th of May, 1875, a marble statue of that gentleman, which had been erected by subscription and placed near the entrance to the park, was publicly inaugurated by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.

A larger number of dwelling-houses were erected in 1870 than in any previous year, namely, 1808; besides seventy-five warehouses, &c., and plans for forty-six streets were also approved. Application was also made for power to borrow £50,000 for the purposes of street paving, repayable in twenty years. The rage for granite paving set in about this period.

On the 10th of August, the foundation-stone of the new Town Hall was laid by the Mayor, Alderman M. Dawson, in the presence of a large assemblage. Upon this occasion the Mayor was presented with a silver trowel by Mr. M. W. Thompson, on behalf of a number of gentlemen not connected with the Council. In the evening the Mayor entertained a large company to dinner at St. George's Hall.

The first Bradford School Board was elected in November, 1870. Bradford was one of the first towns to take action on Mr. Forster's Education Act of 1870. Although at one time there seemed the prospect of a lively contest in connection with the election, a spirit of conciliation prevailed, and at a

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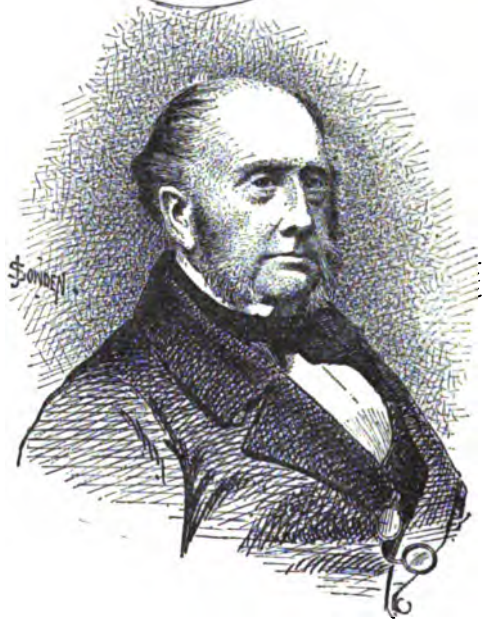

George Robert Mossman.

meeting held on the 14th of November, under the presidency of the Mayor, the names of fifteen gentlemen were decided upon as the future members of the Board. With some modification the list was adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected without a contest, viz.:—Messrs. W. Coates, Dr. Campbell, E. P. Duggan, J. V. Godwin, Angus Holden, James Hanson, James Law, H. Mitchell, Canon Motler, A. Neill, H. W. Ripley, Bishop Ryan, Matthew W. Thompson, Edward West, and William Whitehead.

By the decease of Mr. George R. Mossman in April, 1870, the borough was deprived of a worthy citizen, who for a long period had filled an important official position in the town. Mr. Mossman was, in the strictest sense of the word, a Bradfordian. He was the son of Dr. Mossman, a physician who practised for many years in the town with great success, and who died about 1824. His mother was Miss Ramsbotham, a member of one of the oldest Bradford families. Mr. Mossman was articled as an attorney to Mr. Greenwood Bentley, solicitor, with whom he subsequently entered into a partnership which existed for some years. On retiring from the partnership with Mr. Bentley, Mr. Mossman practised on his own account, and was appointed clerk to the West Riding magistrates for the East Morley Division. In that capacity he was well known to the public outside the large circle of private friends to whom his kindly disposition and unassuming but pleasant manners endeared him. Mr. Mossman was the solicitor for the parties who obtained the first Waterworks Act for the borough, and was thus to some extent instrumental in obtaining for it this benefit; and for ten years from 1834 to 1844 he acted as law clerk to the old Board of Lighting and Watching Commissioners. In politics he was a Whig, and in early life laboured zealously in the cause of the party in Bradford, and was always retained on behalf of the Liberal candidates. Mr. Mossman's death occurred while in his seventy-fifth year. His eldest son, Mr. G. R. Mossman, was brought up in his father's profession, and is now the respected clerk to the borough and county magistrates.

The year 1871 was productive of several undertakings of importance to the well-being of the borough. By the Bradford Gas and Improvement Act, which received the Royal Assent on the 29th of June, 1871, borrowing powers were obtained for the purchase of the Bradford Gas Company's plant and interest, previously referred to; also for the purchase of Manningham Park and other recreation grounds; for the construction of sewage defœcation works; and to extend the time for borrowing powers for waterworks.

The Corporation were also called upon, in defence of the public interests, to claim a *locus standi* in respect to the Parliamentary application of the Bradford and Thornton Railway Company. In consequence of that company seeking to purchase the New Miller's Dam for the works projected by them, it became necessary that the whole of the property connected with the Queen's Mills, the goit, &c., should be dealt with. The vexed question of soke dues, which had repeatedly formed the subject of litigation in Bradford, was also again in dispute, in reference to a memorial praying that certain persons liable for payment might be released therefrom. The right of supplying water from the goit for manufacturing purposes also formed part of the privileges attaching to the Queen's Mills property which were inimical to corporate interests. It was therefore desirable that the opportunity presented of dealing with the whole question should not be lost In 1775 the Queen's Mills and rights were purchased by Mr. John Smyth, of Heath, grandfather of Colonel Smyth, and, in 1870, Mr. John Schofield and others purchased the property, the purchase money amounting to £19,000. In their hands it remained until, the year 1871, when the Mayor, Mr. Mark Dawson, effected terms by which himself, Aldermen Brown and West, and Mr. S. Storey should become the purchasers on behalf of the Corporation for the sum of £23,000, the Bradford and Thornton Railway Company paying £15,000 for the site of New Miller's Dam, and £3000 towards the expenses of a new dam to be constructed in lieu of it. The Corporation, retaining the mill property and the goit, were thus able to

deal with the soke rights, which have become practically extinguished. To maltsters and brewers the soke was commuted to a money payment.

In May, 1871, the settlement of the Canal question was determined in an agreement made between the Corporation, the old Bradford Canal Company, and the Bradford Canal Company, Limited, whereby the latter company were bound to find wholesome water for filling the lower portion of the canal, and arrangements were entered into by which Canal Road was to be increased in width to eighteen yards, and to be carried forward through Mr. J. R. Singleton's property.

Free public libraries, which have now become invaluable educational institutions in the borough, had their origin in a movement initiated by several gentlemen, and taken up by others of kindred sympathies in the Town Council. During the year 1867 the Finance Committee deputed a sub-committee to inquire into the working of the Free Libraries Act in those towns where it had been adopted, Alderman J. V. Godwin being chairman, which report was presented in March, 1868. The report was adopted by the Finance Committee, with the recommendation that "the Free Libraries Act should come into force at as early a period as the ratepayers should deem expedient," and it was sanctioned at the Council meeting held in May. This recommendation, however, was somewhat in advance of popular feeling on the subject, and it was not until March, 1871, that a legally constituted meeting of the ratepayers confirmed the suggestion. That meeting was convened by the Mayor, Mr. Mark Dawson, in answer to a numerously signed requisition, and his Worship presided. The resolution proposing the adoption of the Free Libraries Act in Bradford was moved by Mr. J. V. Godwin, seconded by Mr. Jacob Behrens, and supported by Mr. Henry W. Ripley. Strange to say, the resolution was stoutly opposed by two or three prominent representatives of the artisan class, but it was carried by an overwhelming majority, and steps were immediately taken to carry out the Act by the formation of the Free Libraries Committee of the Corporation. Rooms

were taken in Market Street, and a substantial nucleus of the future library was secured by the purchase of the extensive collection of books belonging to the late Alderman S. Smith, of Melbourne Place. This library, consisting of 13,400 volumes, was secured intact for £700 by Messrs. J. V. Godwin, Joseph Lund, and Briggs Priestley, and offered to the Free Library Committee for the same amount. In return for their good offices, the three gentlemen received the thanks of the Council on the 12th of September, 1871. During the same year Mr. Charles G. Virgo was appointed librarian, an office which he still continues to hold.

The Reference Library was opened in June, 1872, and the Lending Library in February, 1873. The removal to the present palatial edifice in Darley Street in January, 1878, and the opening of five branch libraries, have raised this department of the Corporation into one of untold advantage to the inhabitants of the borough. The new premises in Darley Street comprise a commodious news-room, a lending library, a reference library, separate reading-rooms for men and women, and an extensive art gallery and museum, the whole being free to the public. The news-room was opened on the 23rd of March, and the library on the 5th of October, 1878. The number of volumes in the reference library in December, 1880, was 11,152, and in the lending department, 13,401 volumes; making, with 8040 volumes in the five branch libraries, a total number of books available for the public of 32,593. The permanent Art Gallery was formally opened to the public on the 28th of May, 1879, by the Mayor, Mr. Angus Holden.

In November, 1871, Alderman Mark Dawson retired from the office of Mayor, which he had filled for two years. The circumstances of his election to the mayoral chair, involving, as they did, a far from unanimous acquiescence on the part of the Council, have been already alluded to. The heat of the contest being over, however, the burgesses soon recognised in Mr. Dawson a gentleman anxious to discharge the duties of his high office with a thorough appreciation of its responsibility, and the fact that he was re-elected without

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MARK DAWSON,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1869 *to Nov.* 1871.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

opposition would imply that the Council generally approved those endeavours. Mr. Dawson is a native of Longsight, near Manchester, where he was born in January, 1819, he being the son of Mr. James Dawson, of that city. As a young man he was actively engaged in Sunday-school work, both as teacher and secretary in the night-school, which at that period too often afforded the only opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of education. He was also associated with the early promoters of the half-holiday movement in Manchester, and rendered valuable assistance in obtaining the advantages of that great social boon. Mr. Dawson came to Bradford in September, 1848, and after a few years' residence removed to Lightcliffe, and held the office of churchwarden of Lightcliffe and Coley churches for about nine years. About this period he was appointed one of the trustees of Hipperholme Grammar School, which position he held up to the adoption of the revised scheme of the Charity Commissioners, in which he was named senior co-optative governor, and at the first meeting of the new governors was unanimously appointed chairman. This office he continues to fill.

Mr. Dawson entered the Council in 1863, as a representative of the East Ward, and was three times elected for that ward. In January, 1868, he was elevated to the aldermanic bench on the decease of Alderman S. Smith, of Melbourne Place, and by re-election sat as alderman until the year 1874. During his municipal connection Mr. Dawson worked steadily upon various committees. He was deputy-chairman of the Watch Committee for two years, and for three years was chairman. Having in this capacity some experience of the evils of the unlimited hours allowed to public-houses, he proposed in the Council the adoption of the One o'clock Closing Act, and, strange to say, only succeeded in carrying that necessary measure by a bare majority, many good men in the Council deeming such an enactment as an undue interference with the liberty of the subject! He also energetically assisted Alderman S. Scott and the Town Clerk in bringing to a successful issue the

negotiations for the purchase of the Gas Works, which were handed over to the Corporation during his mayoralty. As previously stated, Mr. Dawson proposed the purchase of Lister Park on the 28th of October, 1870, and succeeded in obtaining a majority of the Council in spite of the diversity of opinion then prevailing. In his official capacity he laid the foundation-stone of the Town Hall on the 10th of May, 1870, and afterwards entertained about 270 of the principal guests at luncheon in St. George's Hall. On the 28th of January during the same year he was also present as Mayor on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new building for the Bradford Mechanics' Institute by Lord Houghton. The Free Libraries Act was also adopted during the first year of his mayoralty, as well as the Education Act. After much difficulty the Mayor succeeded in bringing about a compromise whereby a contested election for members of the School Board was avoided.

As chief magistrate Mr. Dawson made an excellent justice, and his readiness to serve the interests of the town generally during his term of office was in some measure recognised in April, 1871, on the occasion of the presentation of a magnificent portrait to himself and of an address to Mrs. Dawson, in the saloon of St. George's Hall. Mr. Dawson's business relations as the principal partner in the late firm of Messrs. W. R. Callender & Co., of Jackson Street Mills, Manchester, have necessitated his removal to that city, the scene of his early life.

Mr. M. W. Thompson was elected Mayor for the second time in November, 1871.

No event of special importance stands recorded for the year 1872 except that the first steps towards the acquisition of Horton Park were taken in August, when Mr. Briggs Priestley, as chairman of the Recreation Grounds Committee, proposed the acceptance of an offer of Low Close Farm, comprising about seventeen acres, as an instalment towards the site of the proposed park. The motion was seconded

by Mr. John Hardaker and carried. The park with subsequent additions now contains about forty acres, the total cost of land and formation having been £55,736, but included in this sum is the value of land outside the park, not yet realised. The design for its adaptation as a public park was prepared by Mr. William Gay, of Bradford, and it was opened to the public on the 25th of May, 1878, by Mr. Briggs Priestley, then Mayor.

Mr. J. N. Ratcliffe, of the medical department of the Local Government Board, conducted an inquiry into the sanitary state of the district in 1871, and reported thereon in August, 1872. The principal outcome of that inquiry was contained in a recommendation to the Corporation to appoint a Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. Harris Butterfield received the appointment in the April following. Mr. James Harris, who was appointed to the office of borough accountant in 1864, was superseded during the year by Mr. John Hamer, of Salford.

The Ballot Act, as applied to municipal elections, came into operation for the first time in Bradford in 1872. The contest was again lively. Mr. Matthew W. Thompson was re-elected Mayor, and was also created an alderman, in place of Mr. Benjamin Tetley, resigned.

The principal event of the year 1873 was undoubtedly the opening of the new Town Hall on the 9th of September, the occasion being marked by a demonstration of no ordinary character. The building, erected on a triangular-shaped site having frontages to Market Street, Chapel Lane, and Leeds Road, forms a striking architectural feature of the town. The mediæval style of architecture adopted enabled Messrs. Lockwood & Mawson, the architects, to avail themselves to the utmost of the irregular piece of ground on which the hall has been erected. The building covers an area of 2000 square yards, the principal front, that towards Market Street, being 275 feet in length, and the height seventy feet. Internally the building is divided into three separate and distinct parts, intended to afford accommodation

for various departments of the Corporation. The total cost of the edifice has been about £100,000, exclusive of the value of the site, which is estimated at £40,000 in addition. The clock, which is probably the finest in the country with the exception of that at Westminster, and the bells, thirteen in number, constituting the largest peal in England, were, with the chimes, supplied by Messrs. Gillott & Bland, of Croydon, at a cost of about £5000. The architects of the building were Messrs. Lockwood & Mawson, of Bradford; and the principal contractors Messrs. John Ives & Son, of Shipley.

In accordance with an expressed desire, the principal feature of the proceedings on the opening day took the form of a procession, commemorative of the festival of Bishop Blaize, the patron saint of the worsted trade, which was produced upon a most imposing scale. At the urgent request of his fellow-townsmen, the Mayor, Mr. Matthew W. Thompson, took upon himself the honour of inauguration; and with his customary energy Mr. Thompson set about organising a ceremonial which should be of a magnitude and importance deserving of the event. He called to his aid the principal members of the various trades carried on in the town, and without exception they entered most heartily into the proposal. Every branch of trade, and especially those branches engaged in the staple manufacture of the town, took upon itself to exhibit its strength, importance, and usefulness. The trades procession, followed by that containing municipal celebrities from all parts of the riding, occupied an hour and a-half in its progress from Lister Park to the Town Hall. The entire route was filled by immense crowds. In the evening the Mayor gave a banquet at the Victoria Hotel, and next evening a grand ball. The streets of the town were profusely decorated, and during each evening of the week the town was brilliantly illuminated. Unfortunately the weather was as bad as it well could be, rain falling heavily upon the opening and subsequent days.

The Corporation were engaged during the early portion of the year in the promotion of an Improvement Bill of an

important character, having for its leading objects the construction of additional waterworks and the extension of the limits of water supply; the improvement of the streets of the town; the enlargement of the borough for municipal purposes by the incorporation of the township of Bolton, and for other purposes. The Bill was opposed in both Houses, but passed with some modifications.

In accordance with the powers obtained in the Act, the Corporation took immediate steps to define the lines of highways and streets in the borough as follows:—Bridge Street, Leeds Road, Manningham Lane, each twenty yards; Little Horton Lane, North Parade, Wakefield Road, North Wing, Bowling Back Lane, Legrams Lane, Thornton Road (from Preston Street to the borough boundary), Laistridge Lane, Cemetery Road, Union Street, each eighteen yards; Whetley Hill and Snake Hill Lane, sixteen yards; Duckworth Lane, fourteen yards; and Upper Green, ten yards.

That portion of the new Covered Market then completed was formally opened by the Mayor on the 29th of October, 1872. Tenders were also invited for a retail butchers' and fish market in Rawson Place, and a new wholesale vegetable, fruit, and fish market was commenced upon the site acquired in Leeds Road, at a cost of £13,000. The Corporation purchased the premises from the Bradford Abattoir Company, in Bolton Lane, for the sum of £10,000. Works of considerable magnitude were also completed in straightening and improving the outlet drainage below Bolton Lane, at the joint expense of the Corporation and the Midland Railway Company, the latter paying 62 per cent. of the estimated cost of £20,000.

The Council also purchased the Birkshall estate at Laisterdyke, belonging to Mr. J. M. Tankard, comprising sixteen acres, at three shillings and sixpence per yard, and land adjoining Birks House for the sum of £1800, as the site of gasworks for the borough upon the mid-level principle. Hitherto, owing to the varying altitudes of the existing gasworks and those portions of the borough situate upon the higher levels, a difficulty had arisen in regulating the

supply upon a desirable system. By subsequent purchases an area available for gasworks, comprising about twenty acres, has been secured, and the new works will have a capacity for producing 6,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. Plans for the works have been designed by Mr. W. S. Whitehead, and the cost incurred upon the plant on the 30th of December, 1880, was £93,171.

The meetings of the British Association were held in Bradford this year, and were more than ordinarily successful. The town was also honoured by a visit from the Japanese and Burmese ambassadors, who were upon a European tour.

A presentation of a Corporation mace by Mr. M. W. Thompson to the Town Council took place during the year.

The Bolton Ward was for the first time included in the municipal elections of 1873. Upon the assembling of the Council on the 9th of November, Mr. J. Atkinson Jowett was elected alderman of the ward.

Mr. Manoah Rhodes succeeded to the mayoralty on the retirement of Mr. M. W. Thompson.

During his occupancy of the civic chair Mr. Thompson sustained the dignity of the office in an almost regal manner. For some years he had earned the respect of his fellow-townsmen by his independence of spirit and indomitable energy of character, and these distinguishing traits were in no degree less recognisable throughout his official career. Mr. Thompson is the eldest son of the late Mr. Matthew Thompson, and was born at Manningham Lodge in the year 1820. As a youth he occupied a somewhat prominent position, being selected to deliver the famous Bishop Blaize speech on the occasion of the great festival in 1825, the magnificence of which has only been eclipsed by the proceedings at the opening of the Town Hall during the last year of his mayoralty. Mr. Thompson is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1846, and in 1847 he was called to the bar by the Inner Temple. Until the year 1857 he practised as conveyancing counsel in London. In addition to the wealth inherited by him from his father, he acquired by marriage

the ownership of the Old Brewery, carried on under the title of William Whitaker & Co., which in his hands has developed into a most valuable property.

Mr. Thompson entered the Council in 1858, as a representative of the Little Horton Ward, and in 1860 was made an alderman. In 1862 he was elected Mayor. Notwithstanding his disinclination to be put in nomination on that occasion, the loyalty displayed by him in discharging the duties of the office, especially upon the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales in March of that year, will not soon be forgotten. He, however, declined to be re-elected an alderman at the close of his mayoralty, and for several years took no part in corporate matters. On the decease of Mr. Wickham in October, 1867, Mr. Thompson was returned as member of Parliament for the borough, in opposition to Mr. Edward Miall, but he retired at the general election in November, 1868. In November, 1870, Mr. Thompson again contested the Little Horton Ward and was returned, and in 1872 was again elected alderman, a position which he held until the expiration of his term in 1880. During the years 1872 and 1873 he discharged the mayoral duties for the second time, and in the latter year he was called upon by common consent to perform the ceremony of opening the Town Hall. During the same year the annual gathering of the British Association took place in Bradford, when the Mayor held a reception of the members, and he also entertained the Japanese and Burmese ambassadors when in Bradford. In consideration of the services rendered by Mr. Thompson during his three years of office as Mayor, a service of plate was presented to him in St. George's Hall in October, 1873, followed by a banquet at the Victoria Hotel. Mr. Thompson presented the service of plate to the Council for the use of his successors.

Mr. Thompson was elected a member of the first School Board in Bradford, and to him is due in great measure the erection of several of the handsomest schools in the borough. Notwithstanding the refusal of previous Lord Chancellors to sanction his appointment as a magistrate, owing to his

connection with a brewery, Mr. Thompson's name was placed upon the commission of the peace in 1878. He has also acted upon the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and in other capacities he has given to his townsmen the benefit of his legal training and extensive knowledge of public business. For many years he has been associated with railway enterprise, having been a director upon several railway companies, and in December, 1879, he was elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the Midland Railway Company, vacant by the death of Mr. Ellis. Mr. Thompson had previously officiated as deputy-chairman of the company.

The year 1874 witnessed a renewal of the now-familiar craving of the Corporation for "increased powers," caused by the rapid extension of the town during the previous three years of brisk trade. The extent to which building operations were being carried forward at this period may be gathered from the fact that during the year the plans of not fewer than 1860 dwelling-houses, sixty-seven warehouses, mills, &c., seven churches and chapels, four public buildings, and 253 other buildings were sanctioned.

The huge business of water supply, too, which necessarily resulted from the increased population, and which the Corporation had cultivated by extending the supply to out-townships, brought with it great responsibilities. The total income from the sale of water had increased from £10,225 in 1856 to £61,000 in 1874, and was increasing at the rate of about £10,000 per annum. Notwithstanding that the Barden Reservoir had been brought into use, the scarcity of water was such that a limited supply only could be given during the whole of July and August. So far as the high level was concerned, some hope existed that with the completion of the Horton Bank Reservoirs the wants of that district would be fully met, but upon the low level the utmost limit had been reached, and no increase of water could be obtained unless fresh reservoirs were constructed. It was proposed, therefore, to seek fresh powers for the

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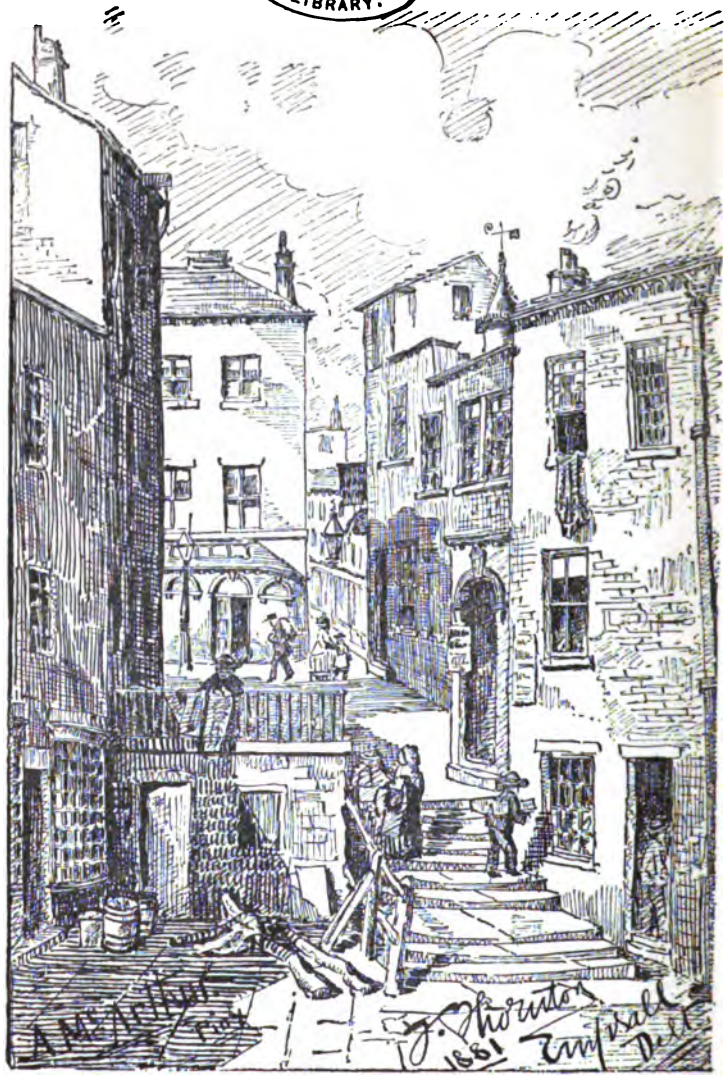

Old Post Office Steps, Hustlergate.

construction of three new reservoirs within the old gathering ground in the valley of the Wharfe, namely, Brunthwaite, Cringles, and a large reservoir at Upper Barden.

The Corporation, in their application, besides seeking sanction to borrow £300,000 for purposes of water supply, sought powers to borrow £200,000 for additional gasworks at Laisterdyke; £56,000 for the purchase of land for Horton and Bowling Parks; and £100,000 for street improvements, including the purchase of Christ Church, &c. A proposal to include in the bill a clause for extending the borough by the annexation of thirteen of the out-townships was rejected by twenty-seven votes to fifteen. The Bill was opposed by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, the Silsden Local Board, sixty-one millowners, Sir Henry Tufton, and the Duke of Devonshire. Arrangements, however, were made with all these opponents, and ultimately the Bill received the Royal Assent on the 29th of June, 1875.

Important clauses were also obtained in the Midland Railway Company's Bill of this year, whereby the company were bound to dedicate to the public land sufficient to enable the Corporation to make Cheapside a uniform width of twenty yards, to make Kirkgate, from Bermondsey to Cheapside, fifteen yards wide, and at the company's expense to continue the improvement forward across the station yard to Canal Road. Hitherto, however, these clauses have proved inoperative, and the Corporation have been compelled to call upon the directors of the Midland Company to carry out the works.

In August, 1874, it was resolved to pay to the Rev. G. B. Paley and others the sum of £35,000 for 1962 square yards of land, situate between Kirkgate and Bank Street, subject to a rent-charge of £25 per annum for the "Lecturer of the Parish Church." The price paid was over £18 per yard. The Corporation also purchased from Mr. E. W. Hammond the Talbot Hotel estate, containing 465 square yards, for the sum of £16,275, or about £35 per yard. In this sum, however, was included another

instalment of the above rent-charge, which in the gross amounted to £40 per annum. The object of this purchase was to enable the Corporation to carry Bank Street forward to Kirkgate as contemplated in the street improvement scheme of 1863, but which was abandoned for financial reasons.

The subsequent opening out of this thoroughfare, involving as it did the obliteration of the Old Post Office Steps and Union Passage, also resulted in a nett gain to the Corporation of £10,000 by resales of surplus property. Financial results of this gratifying character may not have followed in the wake of all the Corporation schemes of street improvement, but the invariable effect of such schemes has been the substitution of valuable property for much of an indifferent character, thus adding considerably to the rateable value of the borough. The erection of the handsome line of buildings in New Bank Street, commencing with Messrs. Manoah Rhodes & Sons' jewellery establishment, and terminating with the premises of the Bradford Liberal Club, and the noble specimens of architecture opposite, namely, Commercial Bank Buildings and the new Talbot Hotel, afford a striking example of this theory of development. The price paid for the various plots upon which the Liberal Club premises have been erected varied from £46 to £52 per yard—the largest amount yet realised in Bradford.

The history of Union Passage, or Post Office Yard as it was more frequently styled, would recall the names of several prominent tradesmen who had business connections in that locality—Valentine Rochfort, hosier, James Grainge, auctioneer, Abram Holgate, tailor, Taylor, the "Royal" cooper, Egan, the gunsmith, &c.; or, reverting to more ancient days, we might be introduced to old Dr. Outhwaite, Quaker Wilson, the philanthropist, Inkersley, the postmaster, or to the late Mr. Milligan, M.P., who had his shop at the upper corner of the passage.

With regard to the steps themselves, an exciting incident is related. At the time of the agitation amongst the working classes brought about by the introduction of

machinery, the operation of the new poor laws, and the general depression of trade, military were stationed in Bradford as a protection against riots. In spite of this precaution, however, frequent disturbances took place, and upon one occasion when a body of rioters rushed down Union Passage steps, thinking that by this means they would escape the soldiery, a dragoon rode down the steps, clearing the archway by a miracle, and forced them in confusion into Hustlergate and Market Street.

On the 1st of August, 1874, was unveiled the statue erected in front of the Town Hall in honour of Sir Titus Salt, Bart. To few men is accorded the distinction of having during life so noble a testimonial erected, but the late baronet was a man whom all men "delighted to honour." The statue is in Carrara marble, and of colossal dimensions, and is the work of Mr. Adams-Acton. With the marble canopy, the total cost was about £3000. The statue was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire.

In October, 1874, was commenced the erection of a new Fire Brigade Station for the Corporation, which is situate at the junction of Godwin Street, Aldermanbury, and Thornton Road. The new station consists of a large, lofty engine room, arranged to hold five engines, and so placed that they can be instantly run out into a large yard, where they are horsed and taken where required. The cost of the land and buildings was about £9000, the latter being erected from the designs of Messrs. Andrews & Pepper.

During the year 1874, the Chief Constable, Mr. Grauhan, was superannuated with a salary of £120 per annum, and Mr. James Withers received the appointment at a salary of £400 per annum.

In March, 1874, occurred the death of Mr. William Brooksbank, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Brooksbank was one of the best known and most respected tradesmen of Bradford. In early life he was apprenticed with Mr. Allott, silversmith, Kirkgate, and afterwards started in business in Market Street. He was a kindly, genial man and, although he never thrust himself prominently

forward in the public affairs of the town, always interested himself in any movement that had for its object the furtherance of the town's prosperity. In 1863 he was elected to represent the West Ward in the Bradford Town Council, which he continued to do for six years, retiring in 1869. The charities of the town had always Mr. Brooksbank's earnest sympathy, and for some years he worked with considerable energy in behalf of the Bradford Floral Society.

The result of the municipal elections of 1874 produced an even balance of political strength in the Council, and Mr. Henry Mitchell was elected Mayor upon the retirement of Mr. Manoah Rhodes. The following gentlemen were also elected aldermen, namely:—Messrs. M. W. Thompson, Edward West, Thomas Hill, B. Terry, G. M. Waud, James Law, and Abraham Mitchell.

The retiring Mayor, Mr. Manoah Rhodes, was a good example of a numerous class of Bradford tradesmen who have achieved worldly success and earned the esteem of their fellow-men by earnestness of purpose and sterling integrity of character. Mr. Rhodes came to Bradford from his native place, Morley, while still a youth, having in 1822 engaged himself to Mr. John Allott, silversmith, upon the site of whose premises in Kirkgate he subsequently erected one of the handsomest jewellery establishments in the provinces. For forty years previously he had occupied premises at the junction of Westgate and Kirkgate.

Although Mr. Rhodes did not enter the Town Council until some years after the Charter of Incorporation was obtained, he took an active part in the agitation for incorporation, few tradesmen being more sensible than he was of the advantages which would follow municipal government. Even when not officially connected with the Corporation his interest in its affairs was manifested, and his judgment was often referred to in matters of importance. In fact, throughout his career, Mr. Rhodes was ever solicitous for the well-being of the town of his adoption. In 1856 he entered the Council as one of the councillors for the North

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MANOAH RHODES,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1873 *to Nov.* 1874.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

Ward. For some years after his period of office had expired he refrained from again accepting municipal honours, although frequently invited to do so; but in 1871 he again entered the Council as a representative of the North Ward. In November, 1873, Mr. Rhodes was elected Mayor, just fifty-one years after he had entered Bradford.

The public incidents of the year of Mr. Rhodes's mayoralty were sufficiently numerous to test his fitness for the high position. During the first two months of 1874, Bradford, in common with the rest of the country, passed through the turmoil of a general election, and party feeling ran high. As Mayor and chief magistrate, Mr. Rhodes maintained a strict impartiality throughout the somewhat protracted contest. In the April following, the first of the schools erected by the Bradford School Board, namely, that in Bowling Back Lane, was opened, and several other Board Schools were completed during the year. In July the Mayor opened the St. James's Wholesale Market, in Leeds Road. In August, the statue erected in honour of Sir Titus Salt, Bart., was unveiled. Mr. Rhodes had on that occasion the honour of entertaining to luncheon in the banqueting room of the Town Hall the Duke of Devonshire (who had unveiled the statue), Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., the Lord Mayor of York, and a large number of other gentlemen.

Shortly after his retirement from the mayoralty of the borough, Mr. Rhodes was placed on the commission of the peace, and continued to discharge magisterial duties up to the time of his decease. To this record of the public offices filled by Mr. Rhodes it may be added that he was a member of the Bradford Board of Guardians in 1865, and an overseer for the township of Bradford in 1868 and the three following years. Mr. Rhodes's death occurred in March, 1881, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Municipal events during the three years 1875-6-7, beyond those incident to the efficient working of a large borough, were not of leading importance. As a matter of fact, however, the business of the Corporation was

very heavy, especially during the two first-named years, in completing works involved in the street improvement schemes previously sanctioned, in pushing on the work of paving and sewering public and private streets, developing the market property, constructing waterworks, and laying out public parks. All these works exacted an amount of labour from the members of the various committees concerned which calls for recognition, although adequate reference may not be made to the fact in these "Notes." Unfortunately, the depression in the staple trade of the town had already begun to create anxiety, and during the period alluded to tended materially to check that spirit of energy which had for many preceding years distinguished its citizens. The growth of the population, however, estimated in 1877 at 179,000, demanded at the hands of the authorities provisions which the Corporation was doing its best to supply. In one important respect, that of the public health, it was evident that the sanitary arrangements already inaugurated were beginning to work beneficially. During the six years from 1871 to 1876 inclusive, the death-rate of the borough gave an average of about 25·0 per thousand persons. In 1877 the death-rate fell to 22·09 per thousand, and in 1878 to 21·9, being 3·8 below the average of the previous six years, and the lowest death-rate attained in the borough up to that period.

The chief feature of the year 1875, viz., the successful passage of the Waterworks and Improvement Act through Parliament, has been already referred to.

In February, 1875, the newly-constructed reservoir at Brownroyd was formally opened, replacing the "New Miller Dam," absorbed in the line of the City Road branch of the Bradford and Thornton Railway. The new reservoir is situated about a hundred yards above the site of the old dam, and upon ground belonging to the Corporation. It was constructed according to the plans and directions of Mr. Charles Gott, the waterworks engineer.

In the early part of the same year Mr. Gott resigned his appointment as borough surveyor and waterworks

manager, and the Council decided to separate the two offices in future. Mr. John Allison, of Jarrow, was appointed borough surveyor, at a salary of £400, and retained it at the advanced stipend of £500 until the year 1879, when he resigned, and Mr. John H. Cox, who had been many years in the surveyor's department, received the appointment at the advanced salary. Mr. Alexander R. Binnie, C.E., who at the time in question was in the service of the Government of India, was selected for the office of waterworks engineer, at the salary of £400 per annum, now increased to £1000 per annum.

Alderman Henry Mitchell, whose term of office as chief magistrate of the borough expired in November, was born in 1824, at Esholt, where his father, Matthew Harper Mitchell, was a small manufacturer. He came to Bradford in 1841 as manager for Messrs. Wm. Fison & Co. Mr. Mitchell continued with Messrs. Fison & Co. until the year 1848, when he became buyer for Messrs. A. & S. Henry & Co., and such was his success that when he had been four years in the firm's service he was made a partner. From that time (1852) to the present Mr. Henry Mitchell has devoted his energies to the commercial enterprise with which he thus became identified, bringing to the work an amount of business sagacity which has contributed materially to raise the Bradford house of the eminent firm to its present high position. Until the year 1868, Mr. John Mitchell (a former alderman of the borough) had the management of the Bradford branch of Messrs. Henry's business, but since his removal to Manchester that responsibility has principally devolved upon Mr. Henry Mitchell.

During the early years of his partnership, Mr. Mitchell's energies were in great measure devoted to the management of the business entrusted to him, and it was not until the year 1870 that he was elected a member of the Town Council as councillor for the South Ward. The year following he was made an alderman, and in 1874-5 became Mayor. During his term of office as chief magistrate, Mr. Mitchell inaugurated many useful movements. The Girls'

Grammar School was opened; the Lister monument was inaugurated; a large amount of funds were collected for the Asia Minor Famine Fund, for the relief of distress occasioned by the inundations in France, and at home in connection with the testimonial to the Rev. J. P. Chown. In the aggregate nearly £10,000 was raised towards these objects. Mr. Mitchell retired from the Council in November, 1877.

In commercial affairs Mr. Mitchell has always been looked upon as a high authority. For twelve years he has been a member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and for three years was president of the Chamber. In those capacities his judgment in matters affecting mercantile interests have invariably commanded respect, and upon several occasions he has been called upon to aid in the solution of difficult commercial problems. In September, 1881, during the negotiations pending the proposed renewal of the Commercial Treaty with France, Mr. Mitchell was appointed, with Mr. Jacob Behrens and Mr. George Motley Waud, to represent the worsted industry of this district. He had also the honour to be appointed by Her Majesty's Government English juror of wool and silk fabrics at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1866, and he was also appointed to adjudicate upon worsted yarns and other fabrics at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. Upon both occasions he was vice-chairman of the group. There is no project, however, with which his name is more intimately associated than that of the establishment of the Bradford Technical School, of which he is president, and which has been largely assisted by his generosity.

In educational matters generally, Mr. Mitchell has not been less energetic. He was a member of the first School Board elected for Bradford, he is a vice-president of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, a governor of the Bradford Grammar School, and a member of the Board of Management of the Infirmary. He is also a magistrate for the borough. As a prominent member of the Wesleyan body in Bradford, Mr. Mitchell has entered with much earnestness into the

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HENRY MITCHELL,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1874 *to Nov.* 1875.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

advancement of many movements connected with that body, and as chairman of public meetings his services have often been in request. Mr. Mitchell has likewise interested himself in political questions, and at the last general election overtures were made to him to contest the borough in the Conservative interest, which, however, failed to elicit his acquiescence.

Mr. Wilson Sutcliffe was raised to the mayoral dignity upon the retirement of Mr. Henry Mitchell, and the first official duty which devolved upon him was to open the Rawson Place market for the sale of butchers' meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables. This ceremony took place on the 13th of November, 1875. The honour of making the first sale was reserved for Mr. James Wignall, butter factor, one of the oldest tradesmen in the market.

The gradual increase of the population of Bradford, and the extension of the borough boundary by the annexation of the Bolton township, together with the desire to make the police force more effective, led the Town Council in 1876 to augment the force to a total strength of 220 men. Consequent upon this augmentation further necessities have arisen in order that the force may be efficiently worked, and district station houses have from time to time been erected, viz., at Bowling, Little Horton, Great Horton, Manningham, and Leeds Road. These district offices have attached to them a certain proportion of policemen under the direction of a sergeant in charge.

The Street and Drainage Committee devoted much attention to the paving and sewering of private streets during the year. The amount of work done exceeded by nearly one-half the work done in any previous year. Plans of an improved system of house drainage were also prepared by the borough surveyor and adopted, and compliance therewith is now in all cases required. The essential feature of the alteration consists in preventing the admission of sewer gas into the interior of dwellings, and in ensuring the better ventilation of drains by communication with the open air.

In compliance with numerous requests, the wards of the borough were sub-divided into separate polling districts numbering in all twenty-three. The number of burgesses had increased to 31,200.

During the year the contracts for the Upper Barden Reservoir were let to Mr. Easton Gibb for the sum of £199,905. This, the latest addition to the low level scheme of water supply, is situate at a considerable elevation above the existing Barden Reservoir, and is estimated to contain when completed 500,000,000 gallons of water. On the Royal Assent being obtained to the Act of 1875, sanctioning its construction, Mr. A. R. Binnie, C.E., who had then only recently been appointed waterworks engineer, commenced the necessary surveys, but it was not until the spring of 1877 that the works were fairly proceeded with, from the specifications made out by the engineer. The large amount of the contracts—nearly £200,000—is accounted for by the nature of the works, the embankment being 600 yards in length, 1200 feet wide at its base, and its height above the natural level 125 feet.

The municipal elections for 1876 were conducted for the first time under the provisions of the Ballot Act, but, notwithstanding, the contest was very animated. The occurrence of the triennial election of the School Board for the borough added considerable zest to the proceedings, which again were conducted upon political lines, and resulted in giving the predominant strength to the Conservatives, who selected as the future Mayor Alderman George Motley Waud.

The retiring Mayor, Mr. Wilson Sutcliffe, like many who have preceded him in the office, has enjoyed the advantage of a long acquaintance with the borough, and has an interest in its prosperity which is not exceeded by any. Indeed, it may be said that, without exception, every gentleman who has filled the mayoral office in Bradford has been largely identified with its material interests; the only feature of difference being that of length of residence. With the coming year Mr. Wilson Sutcliffe may claim to

be a half-century resident of Bradford—a period almost covering its existence as an important commercial centre. Born in December, 1809, at Planetrees, Shelf, where his father was a small farmer, Mr. Sutcliffe came to Bradford in the year 1832, to assist Mr. Edward Ripley in the management of the dyeworks at Bowling, prior to which he had had a varied experience in the dyeing business. Bowling Dyeworks were then only insignificant as compared with the present, and the business done was of a character very different to that which for many years has prevailed both at Bowling and elsewhere. There were no cotton warps at that period, the fabrics requiring treatment at the hands of the dyer being worsted or all-wool goods, many of which were dyed black, and at Ripley's works were turned out with a degree of excellence equalled by few firms in the trade. This specialty, however, was destined to withstand severe rivalry from the fancy trade consequent upon the introduction of cotton warps in 1834, and the development of taste in design and colour concurrently with that event. The result need not here be dilated upon, except to note that the future of the town was intimately bound up with that epoch. In introducing the change from all-wool goods to mixed fabrics no man in Bradford had a greater share than Mr. Sutcliffe. The energy of the manufacturer or the skill of the designer, both indispensable to the successful development of the new branch of trade, were of little avail except the manufactured goods were presented to the public with all the added attractiveness of colour and finish, and in dealing with elements so opposite in character as wool and cotton the skill of the dyer was often sorely tried. In overcoming these difficulties Mr. Sutcliffe was able to render much assistance to the leading firms, and thus was instrumental in materially developing the fancy trade. Mr. Sutcliffe was admitted a partner to the firm of Messrs. Ripley & Son in 1853, and still continues to take an active part in the works.

Mr. Sutcliffe has not engaged in public affairs to the extent of some of his colleagues in the mayoral office, but during his connection with the Corporation he has taken

a fair share of its responsibilities. He entered the Council in 1862 as a councillor for the Bowling Ward, and sat for six years, and in 1868 he was elected an alderman. He remained an alderman until November, 1874, and upon his retirement was out of the Council for twelve months. In November, 1875, he was again returned for the Bowling Ward, and on "Mayor's Day" was elected to fill the mayoral chair. As councillor for Bowling he remained until the present municipal year, when he was appointed an alderman on the resignation of Mr. Briggs Priestley. Alderman Sutcliffe has been a member of most of the committees of the Council, and has officiated as vice-chairman of the Markets and Fairs Committee under Alderman Law's presidency. As previously stated, his first duty as Mayor was to open a portion of the Godwin Street markets. During his year of mayoralty, Mr. Sutcliffe was also placed upon the commission of the peace. In politics he is a strenuous Liberal, and he is attached to the Congregational denomination.

In compliance with the memorial of the Town Council, Her Majesty was pleased on the 7th of June, 1877, to grant to the borough a separate Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Court held its first sitting on the 26th of October. Mr. Gainsford Bruce, barrister-at-law, of Newcastle, was appointed Recorder by the Government, with whom the appointment rested, at a salary of £200 per annum, and the following officials were appointed by the Corporation, viz.:—Clerk of the peace, £150 per annum, Mr. Alexander Neill; coroner, £150 per annum, Mr. Thomas Senior; prosecuting solicitor, £100 per annum, Mr. Frank McGowen. Mr. J. G. Hutchinson subsequently received the appointment of coroner on the resignation of Mr. Senior.

The township of Bolton was, during the year, severed from the North Bierley Union and added to the Bradford Union, at the instigation of the Corporation, whose object in securing a conterminous borough and union was thus achieved.

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WILSON SUTCLIFFE,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD.

Nov. 1875 *to Nov.* 1876.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

In August, the Corporation purchased of Mr. J. T. Bent twenty-five acres of land at Low Baildon, for the purposes of sewage defœcation, at a cost of £4000.

The municipal elections for 1877 were hotly contested, there being a contest in every ward except the West. The office of Mayor was conferred on Mr. Briggs Priestley, and the following were elected aldermen, namely, Messrs. W. Brayshaw, William Whitehead, John Priestman, John Blackburn, John Hill, William Watson, Henry Snowden, and John Wilcock.

By the praiseworthy manner in which he discharged the duties of Mayor during the year, Mr. George M. Waud fully justified the vote of the Council which raised him to that position. Owing to the condition of political parties both in and out of the Council at that period, much discrimination was needed in holding an impartial course, and this Mr. Waud was enabled to do in discharging the various duties falling to the lot of a chief magistrate.

Mr. Waud is a native of the borough, and his interests are intimately associated with it. He was born in May, 1834, his father being the late Mr. Christopher Waud, a former alderman of the borough, who, in conjunction with the late Alderman Edward Waud, erected the Britannia Mills, situate in Manchester Road. That was in the year 1836, a period in the early history of the staple trade of Bradford to which reference has previously been made. Britannia Mills were, at the time of their erection, the largest premises in this district intended for spinning and manufacturing, and so persuaded were some people that the prospects of the worsted trade did not justify so large an outlay, that the erection of the mills was looked upon as an extravagant piece of folly! The motive power was supplied by a beam engine of 100-horse power, which was also the largest in this district, and the wonder of the time. Mr. G. M. Waud was initiated into the mysteries of the worsted trade in the year 1850, and, like manufacturers' sons generally, acquired a thorough knowledge of all the details of the business, having in his case the advantage of parental

tuition of a high order. Since the death of his father in 1866, Mr. G. M. Waud has been the principal partner of the business established by his father and uncle, and in which he has been very successful. In mercantile affairs generally he has acquired a prominence only accorded to men well grounded in technical and commercial knowledge. For many years he has been a member of the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and has taken an active part in its deliberations. In 1867 Mr. Waud was deputed with others to report upon the worsted fabrics of the Paris Exhibition of that year; and in September, 1881, he was appointed by the Chamber, with Messrs. Jacob Behrens and Henry Mitchell, to represent the Bradford trade in the negotiations pending the renewal of the Commercial Treaty with France. For both of the above appointments Mr. Waud possesses peculiar aptitude, inasmuch as for fully twenty years his firm successfully cultivated the French trade in worsted yarns, and for some years he paid weekly visits to Roubaix and other commercial centres of France.

Mr. Waud's connection with the Corporation dates from the year 1868, when he was returned for the North Ward, and he sat for this ward until 1874, when he was made an alderman. That position he held until the expiration of his term of office in 1880. Mr. Waud served upon several of the committees of the Council during his municipal career, and took an especial interest in the work of the Watch Committee. His elevation to the civic chair in November, 1876, has been already referred to. During Mr. Waud's mayoralty the Cobden statue in the Exchange (the gift of the late G. H. Booth, Esq.) was inaugurated by the Right Hon. John Bright. During the year Bradford lost two of its best citizens—Sir Titus Salt, Bart., and Charles Semon, both of whom were predecessors in the mayoral office. A considerable sum of money was also raised for the Indian Famine Fund, a movement in which the Mayor took much interest, and by the practical assistance he gave to the movement, Mr. Waud was also instrumental in the removal of the debt upon the Bradford Tradesmen's Home.

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GEORGE MOTLEY WAUD,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD.

Nov. 1876 *to Nov.* 1877.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

During the period a separate Court of Quarter Sessions was granted to the town by Royal mandate. Mr. Waud was created a justice of the peace for the borough during the year of his mayoralty, and he is scrupulously attentive in the discharge of magisterial duties. He is an energetic Conservative in politics and a Churchman.

In April, 1878, the Corporation succeeded, after years of negotiation, in coming to terms with the trustees of Christ Church, Darley Street, for the purchase of the site of that building, which was required for street improvements. The purchase money amounted to £10,000. A site for a new church was secured near Eldon Place, and possession of the old premises was given to the Corporation in October.

The formal opening of the Covered Markets in Kirkgate in May, 1878, marked the completion of a bold scheme of the Corporation in providing market accommodation for the borough. The total cost of this erection, including value of site (£6499), was £95,500. The total amount expended by the Corporation in the provision of public markets has been as follows:—Land and buildings for cattle market, fair ground, abattoir, and St. James's wholesale market, £56,120. Rawson Place fish and meat market, £18,771; miscellaneous items, £1307; together making a total of £172,023. This scheme has also included the erection of the palatial structure for the Public Free Library, News-rooms, and Permanent Art Gallery, all of which are corporate property.

During the session of 1878 a Bill was introduced into Parliament on behalf of the Corporation for constructing additional waterworks on Thornton Moor and Idle Hill; for extension of time in which to complete existing works; for further borrowing powers on waterworks account; for effecting additional street improvements; and for the amendment of building and sanitary regulations. The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 4th of July, 1878. The Thornton Moor Reservoir, together with a conduit four and a-quarter miles in length for collecting and conveying the water, are

now in course of construction. This reservoir will be one of the most valuable storage sources in connection with the Bradford water supply, and will reduce to a minimum the risk of any shortness of water on the high level system. The reservoir on Idle Hill was completed during the year 1881. It is connected with the high level system by main pipes continued from the Robin Hood Inn, Undercliffe. The engineering work of both these reservoirs was carried out by Mr. A. R. Binnie, the waterworks engineer of the Corporation.

Sun Bridge Road, an important artery of the western quarter of the borough, was energetically proceeded with during the year. Commencing at Sun Bridge and terminating at the junction of City Road with Thornton Road, the construction of this thoroughfare has already swept away many of the ill-arranged, unhealthy dwellings along the line indicated, and when completed will serve to open up an hitherto impenetrable district, besides materially relieving the density of the traffic of Thornton Road and Westgate. The first steps towards its formation were taken in 1872, upon a report of the Street Improvement Committee, and plans were subsequently drawn by Mr. Allison, the borough surveyor. Since his removal from the borough the works have been carried out by Mr. Cox, the present surveyor.

During the month of March, 1878, Mr. Joseph Hick, a former councillor and alderman of the borough, died very suddenly, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Hick was one of Bradford's best-known citizens, and from his extensive local knowledge and close acquaintance with many of the leaders of opinion in Bradford, his influence was considerable. He was a staunch Churchman, and an uncompromising adherent of the Conservative cause. In November, 1863, Mr. Hick was elected councillor for the North Ward, and was re-elected for the same ward in 1866 and 1869. In 1871 he was raised to the aldermanic bench, and for some years acted as chairman of the Watch Committee. He retired from the Council in 1871, but continued to discharge the duties of the magistracy up to the day of his death.

Mr. Hick was born at the George and Dragon Inn, Apperley Bridge, a noted hostelry, which was kept by his mother until a recent period. He had long been established in Bradford as a chemist, his shop in Broadstones being for years a familiar resort for the discussion of town's affairs.

Mr. Briggs Priestley, who retired from the mayoral office in November, had well earned the distinction accorded to him by his long connection with the Town Council and the hearty interest he has ever manifested in the welfare of the town and its inhabitants. A "self-made man" to a degree which adds force even to that somewhat hackneyed term, Mr. Priestley has acquired a reputation honourable alike to its founder and worthy the emulation of all who strive after commercial success. Mr. Priestley is a native of Thornton, where he was born in March, 1831, and at which place he commenced industrial manufacturing life in the employ of Messrs. Craven & Harrop. From that position he rose to a partnership with Mr. Francis Craven, and in the year 1860 left Thornton and, in partnership with his brother, Mr. H. Priestley, commenced business at Shearbridge, Bradford, afterwards removing to Atlas Mills, Laisterdyke, where, in conjunction with his son, he still continues his commercial pursuits.

During many years Mr. Priestley has devoted much time and energy to the public service in various ways, and especially as a member of the Town Council. In November, 1867, he contested the Little Horton Ward and was returned. In 1877 he was elected Mayor while still a councillor for the ward. In November, 1879, he was raised to the aldermanic bench, but retired from the Council in 1880. During his thirteen years' service, Mr. Priestley served upon all the principal committees of the Council, and thus acquired a knowledge of corporate work which rendered him an exceedingly efficient member of the Corporation. During the year of his mayoralty, Mr. Priestley had the pleasure of opening Horton Park, upon which occasion a gold key was presented to him. He had also the privilege of convening a representative gathering to consider the

desirability of establishing a Permanent Art Gallery in Bradford, which resulted in the successful inauguration of that institution by his successor, Alderman Holden.

For many years Mr. Priestley has been liberal in his support of institutions having for their object the moral and social well-being of his fellow-men. Before Bradford possessed a Free Library Mr. Priestley established and maintained a library of 1200 volumes in connection with the New Leeds Orphan School, established in 1868, and solely maintained by him. Two other schools of a similar character were also established by Mr. Priestley in Bolton Road and Manchester Road, and were sustained by his generosity until the altered relationship of the State in regard to children of this class rendered it expedient that they should be closed. Mr. Priestley has evinced strong sympathies with works of a benevolent character in many other ways. He has for some time been a member of the Infirmary Board, and has also served as a Poor Law Guardian.

As a business man Mr. Priestley has been eminently successful, and few men exceed him in knowledge of commercial matters, so far as concerns the worsted trade of this district. He has for many years been a member of the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce and an active participator in its deliberations. Mr. Priestley is also a member of the Bradford bench of magistrates.

For the first time for many years there was no contest in any of the wards of the borough in November, 1878. Mr. Angus Holden was unanimously elected Mayor, and he was re-elected in November, 1879, and again in November, 1880.

The events of the three years during which Mr. Holden has been the official head of the Corporation rank in importance with those which immediately preceded them, although for obvious reasons the Corporation have studiously avoided an aggressive policy. The long spell of commercial depression which Bradford shared with many other centres

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY.

Woodburytype.

BRIGGS PRIESTLEY,

MAYOR OF BRADFORD,

Nov. 1877 *to Nov.* 1878.

APPLETON & CO., BRADFORD.

of commerce has not been without its effect upon municipal energy, and as a rule, only works of actual necessity have been proceeded with.

On the 28th of May, 1879, the Permanent Art Gallery in connection with the Free Library was opened by the Mayor, who with others lent the best pictures and works of art and *vertu* in their possession for a lengthened term.

The Corporation also purchased a piece of ground in Hammerton Street, Leeds Road, for the purpose of erecting buildings and apparatus for the destruction and purification of town refuse, which had become a serious drug upon the hands of the Sanitary Committee. A piece of land situate at Southfield Lane has since been purchased for a similar purpose to the above. The Hammerton Street works are now in full operation.

The Street Improvement Committee also carried forward their works in Sun Bridge Road, Oak Lane, Lilycroft, Snake Hill Lane, Bolton Lane (now Queen's Road), and Manningham Lane, sanctioned in previous years; and the Waterworks Committee pushed on the works in connection with the Upper Barden Reservoirs, the reservoir on Idle Hill, and those at Oxenhope.

In October it was proposed to make application for a provisional order authorising the construction of tramways by the Corporation along three of the principal roads in the borough, namely:—Manningham Lane, to the borough boundary; Leeds Road, to the borough boundary; Sun Bridge Road and Thornton Road, to the borough boundary. The necessary powers having been granted the Corporation are now (1881) commencing the laying down of the lines, having let the working of the same to Messrs. Tufton, Mason & Busby, a firm of tramway contractors, at the rate of £290 per mile for the first ten years of the term, and £300 per mile for the remainder of the lease. The total length of the three lines is five miles seven furlongs, namely:—Manningham Lane, two miles three furlongs; Leeds Road, one mile four furlongs; Sun Bridge Road and Thornton Road, one mile six furlongs.

In March, 1879, occurred the death of Alderman Wm. Whitehead. In many respects Mr. Whitehead was a public man, whether in a political, religious, municipal, or commercial sense. Of his capacity for public usefulness his municipal work may be taken as a sufficient indication, and in whatever sphere he moved his admirable judgment and business tact, his mastery of details and ready command of language, stood him in good stead. Almost continuously since the year 1850 Alderman Whitehead had been a member of the Town Council. While acting in that capacity his persistency in advocating measures which he believed to be for the public good did not always bring him popularity, as in the case of the building bye-laws, in which the question of back-to-back houses was involved, when Mr. Whitehead suffered defeat by the loss of his seat for the Little Horton Ward. Upon entering the Council he sat for the North Ward, and was an active member of the Building and Improvement, the Waterworks, and the Street and Drainage Committees. After being out of the Council for a short time he was re-elected for the Little Horton Ward in 1871, along with Mr. John Hardaker. In June, 1875, a vacancy occurring on the aldermanic bench by the death of Mr. Joseph Dawson, Mr. Whitehead was unanimously elected. His death occurred in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

The year 1880 was chiefly notable for the opening of Bowling Park by the Mayor on the 4th of September. The park is fifty-three acres in extent, and has been admirably laid out by Messrs. Kershaw & Hepworth, the total amount expended in its purchase and construction being £46,700. The park is bounded on one side by the historically interesting mansion of Bolling Hall, the first purchase of land having been made in August, 1874, when sixty-one acres were bought from the Rev. G. B. Paley for the sum of £20,000, £6000 of which was repaid by the Waterworks Committee for land required for a service reservoir. The Council having in May, 1878, determined to set apart as a

public recreation ground fifteen acres of ground at Bradford Moor, acquired by purchase from Miss Rawson, the lady of the manor, the series of public parks and recreation grounds contemplated for the use of the inhabitants is now complete.

Inconvenience and danger to the public having arisen from the holding of the Cattle and Pleasure Fairs on the same days, the Corporation determined to exercise the prerogative conferred upon it as lessee of the market rights to issue a decree that the Bradford Pleasure Fairs shall be held on the first Monday in July and the first Monday in January; the Cattle Fairs to be held on the 17th of June and the 9th of December as heretofore.

During the year the Finance Committee felt it necessary, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, to press upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company the absolute necessity for an immediate improvement in the existing accommodation at the Exchange Railway Station. The company promised that no time should be lost in carrying out the necessary alterations, and some of the works have now (1881) been commenced. The scheme of the company provides for the erection of a large goods station upon the site of the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Wood & Walker, in Bridge Street, and the enlargement of the existing passenger station. In addition to the area, about seven acres, comprising the site of Messrs. Wood & Walker's premises, the company have removed several hundred dwelling-houses and shops in the vicinity of York Street, Croft Street, and Broomfields, in order to obtain access to the goods station.

In August, 1880, the death of Mr. Joseph Taylor Newboult, the head official of the rate-collecting department of the Corporation, deprived the town of an old and valued servant. Mr. Newboult had held the post of Borough Collector from March, 1858, having been appointed to it soon after the death of Mr. William Clough. Prior to that period the two offices of borough accountant and collector of rates had been combined in Mr. Clough. In the discharge of his somewhat onerous duties Mr. Newboult brought to

bear an especial aptitude, having profited by his training for the work under the former collector. For many years he had taken an especial interest in the operations of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, having been a member of the Council since 1858, during which period he was honorary secretary for seventeen years.

In the October following Mr. Newboult's death Mr. J. W. Gill, his deputy, was appointed chief collector, at the salary of £200 per annum.

In October also Mr. F. D. Sandell, of Leeds, was appointed borough accountant in the place of Mr. John Hamer, resigned, at the salary of £300 per annum.

The municipal elections during the year were again allowed to pass over without a single contest. The Mayor, Alderman Holden, was a second time re-elected, and the following members of the Council were elected aldermen, namely, Messrs. Frederick Priestman, Isaac Smith, Thomas A. Watson, John Wright, senior, James Law, Edward West, Thomas Hill, and Wilson Sutcliffe, the last-named in place of Mr. Briggs Priestley, resigned.

During the present year (1881) the Corporation acquired further Parliamentary powers by the passing of the Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Bill, making the thirteenth Act of Parliament obtained under its auspices since the period of incorporation, in addition to several provisional orders. Upon reference to the previous portion of these "Notes" it will be found that Acts of Parliament were obtained by the Corporation in the years 1850, 1854, 1855, 1858, 1862, 1866, 1868, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, and 1878.

The measure with which the Corporation went to Parliament in 1881 was what is styled an "omnibus" bill, embracing a number of objects divergent in character. The varied objects sought to be obtained were as follow, namely, power to construct additional works for the storage of water; to enlarge the district of supply and the extension of time for construction of waterworks already authorised; to extend

and enlarge the boundary of the borough, and to incorporate therewith for municipal and sanitary purposes the townships or local board districts of Shipley and Heaton, Thornton, Allerton, Tong Street, Idle, and Windhill, and the hamlets of Tyersal and Thornbury; to make provision for the proper division of the borough into wards, and apportioning the number of aldermen and councillors; to acquire lands required for street improvements; to enable the Corporation to borrow additional sums of money; to make provision for the supply of water to small tenements, the better detection of infectious diseases, the more effectual suppression of disorderly houses, the better regulation of places for public dancing, music, and like entertainments; the better enforcement of sale of coal by weight; the amendment of building regulations, &c., &c.

This somewhat comprehensive measure elicited a considerable amount of criticism and some opposition, the latter being chiefly confined to the waterworks clauses, and those affecting the extension of the borough boundaries. By the former the Corporation proposed to construct three reservoirs upon Morton Beck, known as the Sunnydale scheme, two of them being compensation reservoirs and the other for the supply of the district. These reservoirs were in substitution for the one at Brunthwaite, sanctioned in the Act of 1875, which it was proposed to abandon. A most persistent opposition was offered to the scheme by the directors of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company, who claimed the waters of the Morton Beck for the supply of the canal. The opposition was not successful. Considerable opposition was also aroused by the annexation clauses of the proposed bill, especially by the local gas companies, who were so far successful in their opposition as to obtain clauses prohibiting the Corporation from supplying gas within the districts proposed to be incorporated. Those limits were ultimately curtailed to comprise only the townships of Heaton and Allerton, and the hamlets of Tyersal and Thornbury. The remaining sections were unopposed, and the bill received the Royal Assent on the 18th of July, 1881.

On and after the 1st of May, 1882, therefore, the borough of Bradford, as it now exists, will be extended by the addition of the townships of Allerton and Heaton, and portions of the townships of Calverley and Pudsey, namely, the hamlets of Thornbury and Tyersal. The following tables, taken from the census returns of 1881, show the numerical strength of the borough, as it existed in April last, and the proposed additions:—

Townships.	Population in 1871.	Houses.			Persons.		Total.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	
Bolton	1,271	539	136	41	1,273	1,300	2,573
Bowling	20,982	6,051	443	121	13,640	15,098	28,738
Bradford (E)	41,302	10,266	1,134	85	24,065	26,158	50,223
Bradford (W)	23,138	3,438	437	—	8,389	9,751	18,140
Horton	40,725	9,651	751	17	21,019	25,011	46,030
Manningham	19,683	7,478	578	43	16,750	20,554	37,304
	147,101	37,423	3,479	307	85,136	97,872	183,008
Allerton	2,903	736	96	—	1,694	1,988	3,682
Heaton	1,929	639	75	1	1,458	1,648	3,106
Tyersal	2,000	689	118	—	1,499	1,646	3,145
Thornbury	—	326	49	1	715	810	1,525
	6,832	2,390	328	2	5,366	6,092	11,458
Total	153,933	39,813	3,807	309	90,502	103,964	194,466

The additional area of the borough will be equal to 3554 acres, namely:—Allerton, 1849; Heaton, 1322; Tyersal, 137; Thornbury, 246. Added to the present area of the borough, 7221 acres, the addition will give a total area of 10,775 acres. The rateable value of the various townships comprising the borough in March last was as follows:—Bradford, £462,654; Bowling, £95,330 10s.; Horton, £192,505 10s.; Manningham, £167,511 10s.; Bolton, £9236 10s.; total, £927,238. To this must be added the assessable value of Allerton, Heaton, Tyersal, and Thornbury, giving an aggregate for the extended borough of £963,000.

In order to effect a proper division of the borough as enlarged, the Borough Recorder will determine the number of wards into which the new borough shall be divided, and will allot to each the number of representatives, not exceeding forty-five in the aggregate, the award to take effect from the 1st of May, 1882.

The Corporation also concluded the purchase, during the year 1881, of sixty-two acres of land, adjoining Bowling Park, as the site of a public cemetery for that district. The purchase was recommended to the Council by Alderman Blackburn on behalf of the Sanitary Committee, in consequence of the rapid diminution of burial-places within the borough. The proposed site has a considerable frontage to Rooley Lane, and abuts on a projected road near the Park. The price of the ground was £17,280, being equal to one shilling and a farthing per yard.

In May during this year the death of Mr. John Rawson, of Bradford Moor, occurred, a gentleman who, for many years, was a prominent member of the Town Council.

Mr. Rawson was a native of Sowerby Bridge, where he was born in July, 1804. After working as an operative in that neighbourhood, he commenced business as a cotton spinner at Halifax, removing to Bradford in the year 1841, where, with the late Mr. Samuel Sutcliffe, he commenced business as cotton spinner at Laycock's Mill, Thornton Road. Messrs. Sutcliffe & Rawson afterwards erected the large works known as Valley Mills, but dissolving partnership, Mr. Rawson bought some mill property at Bradford Moor, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Edward Billingsley, which he rebuilt and enlarged. Although Mr. Rawson took a prominent part in many movements in Bradford, his public life will probably be best remembered in connection with the Town Council, of which he was a member from the granting of the Charter of Incorporation until the year 1871, with but a brief interval. In the very early stages of corporate work Mr. Rawson allied himself with the progressive party, but in later years "Cotton John," as he was often called to distinguish him from Mr. John

Rawson, the late Town Clerk, was an uncompromising economist in the expenditure of public money; indeed, he carried out this idea to an extravagant degree. Mr. Rawson, nevertheless, rendered good service upon the Street and Drainage Committee, and he was for three years vice-chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

Alderman Holden, the present Mayor, is a worthy successor of many honoured citizens who have preceded him in the mayoral office. Elected at a time when the commercial and political horizons were none of the clearest, he has won "golden opinions" from all sections of his fellow-burgesses, for the excellent judgment he has displayed in steering the corporate barque during the past three years. Interested to a large extent in all that concerns the material welfare of Bradford, the Mayor has, by the buoyancy of his utterances, done much to sustain the faith of others in the future of the town, and he has had no small share in restoring that good fellowship and neighbourliness which to some extent had become disjointed by the political struggles of the previous years. Upon no previous occasion since the incorporation of the borough were the situation and outlook more critical than during Mr. Holden's tenure of office, but the period has been bridged without commercial disaster, and the prospect is now altogether hopeful.

Mr. Angus Holden is the eldest son of Mr. Isaac Holden, of Oakworth House, and was born at Cullingworth in the year 1833. In 1847 he entered upon business life, and in 1849 went to France, where for nine years he was associated with his father in developing the business of machine woolcombing, a department of industry in which the firm of Isaac Holden & Sons has achieved so pre-eminent a reputation. Mr. Holden returned to Bradford in 1858, and soon afterwards his firm commenced the business now carried on at Alston Works, Thornton Road. Besides these extensive premises they have establishments at Croix, near Roubaix, and at Rheims, in France. Some idea of the magnitude of Messrs. Holden's operations, and

of the immense strides made in woolcombing generally, may be gathered from the fact that the five hundred carding engines and three hundred combing machines at work in their three establishments accomplish a result which it would have required 30,000 workpeople to have produced in the days of hand combing.

Mr. Holden's connection with municipal life commenced in November, 1868, when he was returned for the West Ward, after a warm political contest. For this ward he sat until the year 1871, when he was again elected, and served until 1874. After being out of the Council for three years, he was returned for the East Ward in November, 1877, there being again a strong party contest. Upon the death of Mr. H. Snowden in 1879, Mr. Holden was raised to the aldermanic bench. In November, 1878, while still a councillor, he was unanimously chosen Mayor, and was re-elected in 1879 and 1880. During his connection with the Corporation Mr. Holden has made himself thoroughly familiar with municipal work, having given especial attention to the departments appertaining to the public health, the management of the waterworks, and police supervision. During the month of September, 1880, he had the pleasure of opening Bowling Park, the occasion being marked by much rejoicing on the part of the inhabitants of Bowling; and the Mayor was presented with a valuable silver gilt key by the members of the Council. In the month of June during the same year, the memorial stone of the new Technical School, situate in Horton Road, was laid by Lieut.-Colonel Britten, Master of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, London. Although not of municipal origin, the benefits resulting from this institution are expected to prove of immense value to the commercial interests of Bradford, which in an eminent degree are dependent upon efficiency in technical knowledge. The project has been assisted by the Clothworkers' Guild, by a contribution of £3000 towards the building fund (estimated at £25,000), and scholarships valued at £150 per annum. In January, 1876, Mr. Holden presented to the Bradford

Corporation the fine picture of the Coronation of Queen Victoria, by E. T. Paris, which is now hung in the Mayor's Parlour at the Town Hall.

Of Mr. Holden's practical sympathy with movements of a social, religious, and philanthropic character, he has given substantial proof. To only two or three projects identified with his name, however, can reference be made. Between the years 1869 and 1872 Mr. Holden established a large number of depots in Bradford for the supply of cheap and substantial food to the working classes—a project involving a considerable amount of personal supervision and an outlay of several thousand pounds. That movement was not successful, although conducted upon the model of the Glasgow system, which was an undoubted success. The reasons contributing to its failure it would be difficult to define; probably the times were too prosperous to render them acceptable to the class which it was Mr. Holden's desire to benefit. With the view of affording healthy entertainment in place of much that was of an objectionable character in the borough, he also established cheap Saturday evening entertainments in St. George's Hall, but these again failed to attract the class for which they were intended, and the project was given up. About the same period, Mr. Holden conducted at his own expense elaborate experiments for the purification of town sewage, by the processes of precipitation and deodorisation, the results of which were of much assistance to the Corporation in determining upon the process of sewage defœcation. The most enduring monument of his enterprise, however, exists in the noble pile of buildings, known as the Swan Arcade, opposite the Exchange in Market Street, which was erected in 1877 upon the site of the White Swan Inn premises, and has involved an outlay of over £160,000.

Mr. Holden's name was placed on the commission of the peace for the borough in March, 1871. In politics he is an advanced Liberal, and is attached to the Wesleyan form of religious polity. He has also been the President of the Bradford Sunday School Union since the year 1878.

In endeavouring to present in chronological order a *résumé* of the work of the Bradford Corporation since the year 1847, the date of incorporation, it is obvious that matters of a routine character could only be incidentally touched upon. As affecting the interests of the borough, however, the steady every-day work of the Corporation, whether in regard to the deliberations of the committee-room or the routine of the administrative department, is of the first importance. Elaborate details of this work are given in the annual reports presented to the Council. To these records we must refer exacting readers.

The following figures, however, may be given in illustration of the magnitude of the operations of the Corporation at the present time. The present rateable value of the property in the borough is £927,238, and the Corporation have borrowing powers amounting to £4,212,410. The total amount of mortgage debt is £3,662,853.

The requirements of the borough for municipal purposes for 1881 were as follow—Towards borough fund, £113,178; for general district purposes, £84,837; total, £198,015. Towards the amount required for borough purposes a sum of £29,000 was applied from gas profits, thereby reducing the amount required from the overseers by precept to £84,178, requiring a rate of two shillings and a penny in the pound. The amount of the general district rate was two shillings and twopence in the pound.

The accompanying plan affords a comprehensive idea of the extensive ramifications of the Corporation scheme of waterworks, and the districts within the limits of supply, which comprise an area of 76,000 acres, and contain a population of 365,000 souls. The blue lines indicate the sources of supply of the low level and high level systems, and the black lines the medium of distribution. The boundaries of the extended borough are also shown by a fringed outline. Since the period when the works became the property of the Corporation in 1855 the income from the sale of water has gradually increased. In 1856 it amounted to £10,225; it is now £85,000 per annum.

The following information as to the extent, capacity, &c., of the several reservoirs in connection with the Bradford Corporation Waterworks, will be of interest:—

SUPPLY RESERVOIRS.

Name of Reservoir.	Capacity in Gallons.	Depth of Water above outlets	Length of embankment.	Greatest height of embankment.	Area of Water when Reservoir full.	Drainage area, in acres.	Level above the sea.
		Ft.	Yds.	Ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Ft.
Low Level.							
*Barden—Upper	480,000,000	60	525	125	60	—	1180½
Barden—Lower	483,404,000	60	750	96	56	2610	697
Chelker	228,582,000	37	333	45	57¼	1290	721
Chelker—West	——	—	346	—	—	—	—
Heaton (Service)	31,000,000	33	366	39	8¼	—	523
High Level.							
Stubden	93,184,000	53	190	82	11	900	1028
Horton Bank	160,000,000	60	530	100	16	—	910
Brayshaw	57,000,000	19	1090	38	13	—	975
Idle Hill	5,500,000	19½	293	23½	1	—	750
*Thornton Moor	185,000,000	25½	1376	43½	40	—	1240
Old Works.							
Chellow Dean, Upper	50,000,000	44	120	55	8	Many Wells Spring	671
Chellow Lower	28,000,000	37	90	46	5½	,,	640
Whetley Hill (Service)	2,650,000	12	—	18	1½	—	518
COMPENSATION RESERVOIRS.							
Grimwith	634,000,000	66	233	83	94	7000	877
Silsden	230,000,000	78	187	94	25	2000	580
Doe Park	110,000,000	52	170	60	20	1000	850
Hewenden	70,000,000	35	230	48	14	1000	687
Leeming	121,474,000	57	247	75	19¼	515	836
Leeshaw	126,562,000	55½	367	77½	21¼	505	850

* The Upper Barden and Thornton Moor reservoirs being uncompleted works, the particulars given above as to extent of water capacity, &c., are necessarily approximate.

THE BRADFORD CORPORATION.

LIST OF MAYORS, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS SINCE THE INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH IN 1847:—

MAYORS.

Brayshaw, William	1866-7
Brown, Henry	1856-7, 1857-8, 1858-9
Dawson, Mark	1869-70, 1870-71
Forbes, Henry	1849-50
Farrar, Joseph	1863-4
Godwin, John Venimore	1865-6
Holden, Angus	1878-9 1879-80, 1880-1
Law, James	1867-8
Milligan, Robert	1847, 1847-8
Murgatroyd, William	1854-5 1855-6
Mitchell, Henry	1874-5
Priestley, Briggs	1877-8
Rand, William	1850-1
Rhodes, Manoah	1873-4
Salt, Titus	1848-9
Smith, Samuel	1851-2 1852-3
Semon, Charles	1864-5
Sutcliffe, Wilson	1875-6
Thompson, Matthew William	1862-3, 1871-2, 1872-3
Wright, Isaac	1859-60, 1860-1, 1861-2
West, Edward	1868-9
Waud, George Motley	1876-7

The Author regrets his inability to obtain the consent of Mr. M. W. THOMPSON, Mayor of Bradford in the years 1863, 1872, and 1873, that his Portrait should form one of the series in this Volume. Portraits of Mr. HENRY FORBES and Mr. WILLIAM MURGATROYD, from which Photographic Negatives could be obtained, are not in existence.

THE BRADFORD CORPORATION.

LIST OF MAYORS, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS SINCE THE INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH IN 1847:—

MAYORS.

Brayshaw, William	1866-7
Brown, Henry	1856-7, 1857-8, 1858-9
Dawson, Mark	1869-70, 1870-71
Forbes, Henry	1849-50
Farrar, Joseph	1863-4
Godwin, John Venimore	1865-6
Holden, Angus	1878-9 1879-80, 1880-1
Law, James	1867-8
Milligan, Robert	1847, 1847-8
Murgatroyd, William	1854-5 1855-6
Mitchell, Henry	1874-5
Priestley, Briggs	1877-8
Rand, William	1850-1
Rhodes, Manoah	1873-4
Salt, Titus	1848-9
Smith, Samuel	1851-2 1852-3
Semon, Charles	1864-5
Sutcliffe, Wilson	1875-6
Thompson, Matthew William	1862-3, 1871-2, 1872-3
Wright, Isaac	1859-60, 1860-1, 1861-2
West, Edward	1868-9
Waud, George Motley	1876-7

ALDERMEN.

Atkinson, John	1855 to 1862	Farrar, Joseph	1849 to 1853 1859 ,, 1872
Ambler, Thomas	1856 ,, 1862		
Ambler, John	1875 ,, 1877	Firth, Thomas	1862 ,, 1865
Beaumont, Thomas	1847 ,, 1859	Garnett, James	1847 ,, 1850
Brown, Henry	1847 ,, 1877	Gordon, John	1852 ,, 1856
Buck, Thomas	1857 ,, 1864	Garnett, William	1853 ,, 1859
Brayshaw, William	1859 ,, prsnt	Godwin, John V.	1863 ,, 1868
Blackburn, John	1877 ,, ,,		
Cheesebrough, Wm.	1847 ,, 1849	Hollings, John	1862 ,, 1864
Clayton, T. G.	1850 ,, 1853	Hick, Joseph	1871 ,, 1877
Cole, James	1868 ,, 1874	Hill, Thomas	1874 ,, prsnt
		Hill, John	1877 ,, ,,
Dawson, Joseph	1868 ,, 1875	Holden, Angus	1879 ,, ,,
Dawson, Mark	1868 ,, 1875		
Forbes, Henry	1847 ,, 1853	Jowett, Jas. Atkinson.	1873 ,, 187

Kenion, Edward	1862 to 1864
Kell, Robert	1862 ,, 1863
Lupton, Joshua.....	1847 ,, 1852
Light, John	1856 ,, 1862
Leach, Joseph	1859 ,, 1865
Law, James	1863 ,, prsnt
Leeming, James	1868 ,, 1873
Milligan, Robert	1847 ,, 1856
Murgatroyd, William	1849 ,, 1860
Mitchell, John	1856 ,, 1868
Mitchell, Henry	1871 ,, 1877
Mitchell, Abraham ...	1874 ,, 1880
Peel, William.....	1852 ,, 1855
Pollard, Joshua.....	1866 ,, 1868
Priestley, Briggs	1879 ,, 1880
Priestman, John	1877 ,, prsnt
Priestman, Frederick	1880
Ripley, Edward.....	1847 ,, 1856
Rand, William	1847 ,, 1862
Rogers, George.....	1847 ,, 1857
Ramsden, John.....	1852 ,, 1857
Rouse, William.....	1854 ,, 1860
Ripley, Henry Wm. ...	1859 ,, 1860
Rawson, John	1865 ,, 1871
Robertshaw, Jeremiah	1866 ,, 1868
Salt, Titus	1847 ,, 1852
Smith, Joseph	1847 ,, 1852
Smith, Samuel, Fieldhead	1847 to 1856
Semon, Charles.....	1862 ,, 1868
Schofield, John, College House	1864 ,, 1868
Smith, Samuel, Melbourne Place ...	1864 ,, 1868
Scott, Silas.....	1868 ,, 1874
Sutcliffe, Wilson	1868 ,, 1874 1880
Shepherd, W. H.	1871 ,, 1877
Storey, Samuel.....	1871 ,, 1877
Snowden, Henry	1877 ,, 1879
Smith, Isaac	1880
Turner, Edwin	1856 ,, 1866
Thompson, M. W. ...	1860 ,, 1863 1872 ,, 1880
Tetley, Benjamin	1868 ,, 1872
Terry, Benjamin	1868 ,, 1880
Waud, Christopher ...	1847 ,, 1849
Wright, Isaac	1853 ,, 1865
Waud, Edward	1857 ,, 1860
West, Edward	1865 ,, 1871 1874 ,, prsnt
Wright, John, sen. ...	1873 ,, 1880
Waud, George Motley	1874 ,, 1880
Whitehead, William...	1875 ,, 1879
Watson, William	1877 ,, prsnt
Wilcock, John	1877 ,, ,,
Watson, T. Adam.....	1880

COUNCILLORS.

Anderton, Swithin ...	1847 to 1848
Atkinson, Samuel ...	1847 ,, 1848
Alderson, George.....	1847 ,, 1852
Addison, G. Wm.....	1847 ,, 1849
Auty, Squire	1849 ,, 1852
Ackroyd, Cowling.....	1849 ,, 1851
Ambler, Thomas	1850 ,, 1856
Atkinson, John.....	1851 ,, 1855
Andrews, William.....	1853 ,, 1856
Armitage, George.....	1854 ,, 1857
Ambler, Jeremiah.....	1861 ,, 1864
Ambler, John	1866 ,, 1876
Atkinson, W. C.	1865 ,, 1874
Anderson, Christopher	1869 ,, 1872
Anderton, S. B.....	1870 ,, 1873
Atkinson, Nathan.....	1875 ,, prsnt
Armitage, J. R.....	1876 ,, 1877
Billingsley, Edward...	1847 to 1849
Brigg, Joshua	1847 ,, 1851
Berry, Benjamin	1847 ,, 1855
Bottomley, Samuel ...	1847 ,, 1853
Bilton, James	1847 ,, 1848
Bartle, John	1847 ,, 1849
Buckle, William	1847 ,, 1848
Baxendale, David.....	1848 ,, 1849
Booth, John	1850 ,, 1853
Brayshaw, William ...	1851 ,, 1857
Barber, Thomas	1851 ,, 1854 1866 ,, 1875
Bentley, Edwin.....	1852 ,, 1855
Blackburn, John, sen.	1853 ,, 1858
Blackburn, John, jun.	1862 ,, 1871 1873 ,, 1877

Brooksbank, William	1853 to 1856
	1864 ,, 1869
Brownbridge, R.	1853 ,, 1857
	1858 ,, 1867
Bentham, Joseph	1854 ,, 1860
Berry, Thomas	1855 ,, 1858
Brereton, John Le Gay	1855 ,, 1858
Baxendale, Abraham	1856 ,, 1862
Bakes, William	1857 ,, 1860
Binns, George	1859 ,, 1865
Broadbent, John	1864 ,, 1872
Bray, John	1865 ,, 1868
Barker, Henry	1866 ,, 1869
Briggs, Arthur	1867 ,, 1870
Boothroyd, Joseph	1867 ,, 1870
Bottomley, Thomas	1867 ,, 1869
Bottomley, M.	1871 ,, 1874
Binns, Joseph	1875 ,, prsnt
Brayshaw, Mark	1876 ,, 1878
Barker, Jonathan	1879 ,, prsnt
Bower, John	1880
Beaumont, G. P.	1880
Buckle, John	1880
Clayton, John	1847 ,, 1848
Clough, John	1847 ,, 1852
Coates, George	1850
Cole, John	1850 ,, 1853
Charlesworth, J.	1852 ,, 1855
Corless, William	1853 ,, 1856
Cooke, William	1854 ,, 1863
Clough, Hudson	1854 ,, 1857
Crowther, John	1856 ,, 1859
Collins, George	1857 ,, 1860
Cliff, Joseph	1857
Clarke, William	1858 ,, 1861
Cole, James	1864 ,, 1868
	1880
Cannan, William	1866
Crabtree, Richard	1866 ,, 1872
Denby, John	1847 ,, 1851
Driver, Peter	1848 ,, 1852
Denton, Richard	1848 ,, 1854
Diggles, James	1848 ,, 1851
Dale, John	1849 ,, 1854
Dalby, James	1852 ,, 1855
Dawson, Joseph	1859 ,, 1865
Dawson, Mark	1863 ,, 1868
Douglas, James	1864 ,, 1868
Drummond, James	1867 ,, 1870
Dawson, G. F.	1870 ,, 1873
Duggan, E. P.	1874 to prsnt
Drake, Nathan	1877 ,, ,,
Edmondson, J. S.	1854 ,, 1860
Eagle, Robert	1879 ,, 1880
Edhouse, Henry	1879 ,, prsnt
Farrar, Joseph, sen.	1847 ,, 1849
	1855 ,, 1859
Firth, James	1847 ,, 1848
Firth, Daniel	1848 ,, 1850
Firth, Thomas	1852 ,, 1855
Fox, E. K.	1854 ,, 1857
Farrar, Joseph, jun.	1857 ,, 1859
	1864 ,, 1877
Fairbank, James	1864 ,, 1867
France, W. H.	1867 ,, 1873
	1874 ,, prsnt
Feather, Smith	1880
Green, James	1847 ,, 1848
German, William	1847 ,, 1851
	1853 ,, 1856
Glover, John	1847 ,, 1848
	1849 ,, 1854
Gott, John	1847 ,, 1850
Gordon, John	1847 ,, 1850
Glover, William	1849 ,, 1852
Garnett, William	1850 ,, 1853
Guy, William	1860 ,, 1863
Glover, Mark	1864 ,, 1867
Gibson, Jonathan	1868 ,, 1873
Greenhough, L.	1868 ,, 1872
Gamble, Samuel	1871 ,, 1877
Gott, Charles	1877 ,, prsnt
Hill, Jno., scale maker	1847 ,, 1853
Hill, John, maltster	1847 ,, 1850
Hudson, Joseph	1851 ,, 1860
Hammond, James	1852 ,, 1858
Howitt, George	1856 ,, 1859
Hird, James	1859 ,, 1862
Haley, John	1859 ,, 1869
Hick, Joseph	1863 ,, 1871
Hill, Thomas	1866 ,, 1874
Holden, Angus	1868 ,, 1874
	1877 ,, 1879
Hardaker, John	1868 ,, 1874
	1875 ,, prsnt
Hargreaves, James	1870
Hill, John	1870 ,, 1877
Hill, F. W.	1871 ,, 1877

Holt, Richard	1872 to 1875
Holdsworth, Squire ...	1874 ,, 1877
Hargreaves, George...	1878 ,, 1880
Holdsworth, W.	1880
Illingworth, J. A.	1848 ,, 1851
Ingham, John	1856 ,, 1858 1866 '67-'70
Illingworth, Henry ...	1859 ,, 1861
Ibbetson, William.....	1859 ,, 1865 1870 ,, 1875
Illingworth, Joseph ...	1859 ,, 1865
Illingworth, J. T.....	1859 ,, 1867
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Jowett, Joseph	1855 ,, 1863
Jowett, Edmund	1856 ,, 1864
Jennings, William.....	1860 ,, 1863
Johnson, George	1865 ,, 1867
Jowett, J. H. A.	1873 ,, prsnt
Johnson, C. S.	1874 ,, 1876
King, John.....	1847 ,, 1848
Keighley, James	1848 ,, 1850
Kenion, Edward	1849 ,, 1855
Kershaw, Henry	1851 ,, 1854 1859 ,, 1863 1873 ,, 1876
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Lister, George T.	1848 ,, 1851
Leach, Joseph	1853 ,, 1859 1866 ,, 1870
Light, John	1854 ,, 1856
Lowenthal, Seigd.....	1863 ,, 1869
Lawson, W. W.....	1863 ,, 1866
Leeming, James	1865 ,, 1868
Lund, Joseph.....	1868 ,, 1871
Lobley, William	1876 ,, prsnt
Lister, William	1880
Metcalf, William	1847 ,, 1852
Mitchell, E. J.	1847 ,, 1848
Margerison, Richard ..	1847 ,, 1849
Moore, John	1851 to 1854
Mills, Thomas	1852 ,, 1858
Margerison, J. L.	1853
Mortimer, R. P.	1855 ,, 1861
Moore, James.....	1855 ,, 1858
Milnes, Henry	1858 ,, 1860
Moody, Nathaniel.....	1860 ,, 1866
Myers, John	1861 ,, 1864 1873 ,, 1876
McKean, Andrew.....	1864
Moorhouse, William...	1869 ,, 1872
Mitchell, Henry	1870
Mitchell, Abraham ...	1872 ,, 1874
Morley, J. L.....	1876 ,, prsnt
Moulson, William.....	1877 ,, ,,
Mellor, David.....	1877 ,, ,,
Newby, Richard	1847 ,, 1849
Nutter, Joseph	1855 ,, 1861
Neill, Archibald	1860 ,, 1863
Naylor, Abraham.....	1861 ,, 1868
Newboult, Robert.....	1875
Nicholson, John.....	1876 ,, 1879
Onions, Edward.....	1850 ,, 1853
Outhwaite, Thomas ...	1850 ,, 1853
Oddy, William	1880
Peel, William.....	1847 ,, 1849
Patterson, Robert.....	1847 ,, 1848
Pollard, Joshua, Crow Trees	1847 ,, 1853
Parratt, Edward, Hawksworth	1847 ,, 1848 1850 ,, 1859
Poppleton, Joe	1847 ,, 1850
Pickup, Mark.....	1848 ,, 1851
Peel, John	1849 ,, 1851
Pollard, Joshua, Bentley Street	1852 ,, 1866
Prest, William	1858 ,, 1861
Petty, Robert.....	1861 ,, 1864
Poole, George	1865 ,, 1868 1869 ,, prsnt
Patchett, Henry	1866 ,, 1868
Pearson, George	1866 ,, 1869
Priestley, Briggs	1867 ,, 1879
Priestman, John	1870 ,, 1878
Priestman, Edward ...	1872 ,, prsnt
Priestman, Frederick	1874 ,, ,,
Pratt, Christopher ...	1875 ,, 1876
Pullan, John	1877 ,, prsnt
Pease, Richard...	1879 ,, ,,

Russell, John	1847 to 1849
Read, Henry	1847 ,, 1858
Rouse, William	1847 ,, 1848
Ramsden, John	1847 ,, 1852
	1858 ,, 1863
Rhodes, Charles	1847 ,, 1853
Rogerson, Michael	1847 ,, 1848
Rawson, John	1847 ,, 1853
	1854 ,, 1865
Rouse, Francis	1849 ,, 1851
Ripley, Henry Wm.	1850 ,, 1853
Rennards, Thomas	1851 ,, 1854
Robson, John	1851 ,, 1854
Riley, James	1852 ,, 1855
Rudd, Robert	1853 ,, 1855
Rudd, Jeremiah	1853 ,, 1859
Rhodes, Manoah	1856 ,, 1859
	1871 ,, 1875
Ramsden, David	1856 ,, 1858
Robinson, James	1856 ,, 1861
Robertshaw, Jeremiah	1857 ,, 1866
	1870 ,, 1875
Reaney, J. L.	1860 ,, 1863
Rumboll, Henry	1861 ,, 1863
Read, Benjamin	1865 ,, 1871
Rawnsley, John	1868 ,, 1871
Ripley, Edward, jun.	1871 ,, 1874
Robertshaw, Luther	1877 ,, prsnt
Ratcliffe, Henry B.	1880
Stead, William	1847 ,, 1849
Smith, Samuel, Melbourne Place	1847 ,, 1848
	1859 ,, 1864
Smith, Joseph	1848 ,, 1851
Sharp, John	1851 ,, 1854
Smith, John	1851 ,, 1854
	1859 ,, 1862
Shackleton, Robert	1853 ,, 1856
Schofield, John, College House	1855 ,, 1864
Storey, Samuel	1859 ,, 1860
	1863 ,, 1867
	1869 ,, 1871
Sagar, Stephen	1859 ,, 1860
Smith, G. P.	1859 ,, 1865
Stephenson, Thomas	1860 ,, 1863
	1874 ,, 1880
Salmond, David	1861 ,, 1863
Sutcliffe, Wilson	1862 ,, 1868
	1875 ,, 1880
Scott, Silas	1863 ,, 1868
Sutcliffe, Samuel	1863 ,, 1866
Snowden, Henry	1864 to 1873
Scholefield, Joseph	1867 to 1870
Salt, Titus, jun.	1868 ,, 1871
Shepherd, W. H.	1869 ,, 1871
Sharp, Jacob	1873 ,, 1876
Stockdale, Harry	1873 ,, 1877
Sharp, Moses	1874 ,, 1876
Smith, Isaac	1874 ,, prsnt
Sowden, David	1875 ,, ,,
Sleight, John	1877 ,, 1880
Schofield, John, Bowling	1877 ,, 1880
Stake, Francis	1877 ,, prsnt
Stephenson, R. C.	1879 ,, ,,
Smith, Benjamin	1880
Smith, Joseph	1880
Tetley, George G.	1847 ,, 1848
Terry, William	1847 ,, 1849
Tordoff, John	1847 ,, 1848
Tattersall, W. P.	1852 ,, 1855
Turner, Edward	1854 ,, 1856
Tankard, James M.	1854 ,, 1857
	1868 ,, 1874
	1876 ,, 1879
Tetley, Benjamin	1858 ,, 1868
Thompson, M. W.	1858 ,, 1860
	1870 ,, 1872
Terry, Benjamin	1860 ,, 1868
Taylor, William	1863 ,, 1866
Turner, Charles	1863 ,, 1869
Tomlinson, John	1867 ,, 1870
Thornton, John	1868 ,, 1872
	1875 ,, 1876
Taylor, John	1869 ,, 1880
Thornton, Israel	1871 ,, 1877
Thompson, Piele	1871 ,, 1875
Thompson, James	1875 ,, 1877
Tordoff, T. D.	1877 ,, prsnt
Thornton, W. D.	1877 ,, ,,
Wade, Joseph	1848 ,, 1849
Wright, Isaac	1849 ,, 1853
Wade, John	1849 ,, 1850
Walker, William, Bolling Hall	1850 ,, 1852
Wright, Joseph	1849 ,, 1855
Whitehead, William	1850 ,, 1855
	1860 ,, 1867
	1871 ,, 1875
Wilkinson, Samuel	1851 ,, 1854
Wilkinson, Chris.	1853 ,, 1859
	1860 ,, 1866

Waller, Charles...	1854 to 1857
Wright, William	1854 ,, 1860
Waud, Edward	1855 ,, 1856
Wilkinson, William ...	1856 ,, 1860
Webster, Robert	1857 ,, 1857
Wroe, Peter	1857 ,, 1863
Woodhead, William...	1860 ,, 1863
Wilcock, John	1860 ,, 1864 1873 ,, 1877
West, Edward	1861 ,, 1865 1872 ,, 1874
Whitley, Nathan	1862 ,, 1866
Walker, William	1867
Wright, John, sen ...	1866 ,, 1873 1874 ,, prsnt
Wade, Joseph, jun. ...	1867 ,, 1876
Waud, G. M.	1868 to 1874
Wright, John, jun. ...	1869 ,, prsnt
Wilkinson, Henry.....	1871 ,, 1875
Watson, William	1872 ,, 1877
Wright, Stead	1873 ,, 1875
Willey, Francis.....	1874 ,, 1878
White, Joseph	1874 ,, prsnt
Wright, Matthew	1875 ,, 1878
Watson, T. A.	1875 ,, 1880
Walker, James	1876 ,, prsnt
Waring, Denton	1872 ,, ,,
Watmough, Ephraim .	1876 ,, ,,
Willey, Charles.....	1877 ,, ,,
Wood, W. W.....	1877 ,, ,,
Yewdall, Henry	1853 ,, 1859 1880

Town Clerk—W. T. McGowen	Appointed April 18th, 1866; salary, £1500 per annum.
Deputy Town Clerk—Joseph Rawson	Appointed April 18th, 1866; salary, £450 per annum.
Recorder—Gainsford Bruce	Appointed July 1st, 1877; salary, £200 per annum.
Clerk of Peace—Alexander Neill ...	Appointed October 1st, 1877; salary, £150 per annum.
Prosecuting Solicitor—Frank McGowen	Appointed October 1st, 1877; salary, £100 per annum.
Accountant—Frederic D. Sandell ...	Appointed October, 1880; salary, £300 per annum.
Chief Collector · J. W. Gill	Appointed October, 1880; salary, £200 per annum.
Borough Surveyor—J. H. Cox.....	Appointed January 11th, 1870; salary, £500 per annum.
Waterworks Engineer—A. R. Binnie.	Appointed March 1st, 1875; salary, £1000 per annum.
Medical Officer—Harris Butterfield...	Appointed April 25th, 1873; salary, £500 per annum.
Public Analyst—F. M. Rimmington ...	Appointed June 1st, 1874; salary, £100 per annum.
Chief Inspector of Nuisances—James Chambers	Appointed April 1st, 1878; salary, £170 per annum.
Gas Manager—David Swallow.....	Appointed June 30th, 1871; salary, £1000 per annum.
Gas Engineer—W. S. Whitehead ...	Appointed June 30th, 1871; salary, £300 per annum.
Chief Constable—James Withers ...	Appointed January 1st, 1875; salary, £400 per annum.
Chief Librarian—C. G. Virgo	Appointed October 10th, 1871; salary, £200 per annum.
Manager Defœcation Works—George Alsing	Appointed August 25th, 1874; salary, £350 per annum.
Markets Superintendent—William Bradbury ...	Appointed September 24th, 1866; salary, £150 per annum.

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ERRATUM.

In page 206, instead of "for the first time under the provisions of the Ballot Act," read—"under the new arrangement caused by the division of the wards into polling districts."

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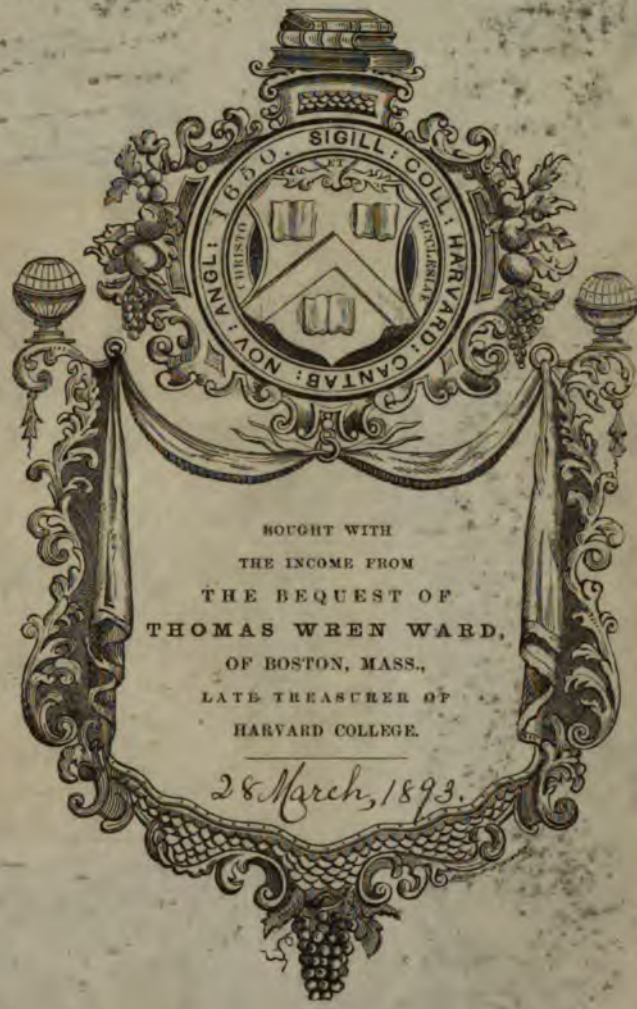

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